JPRS-KAR-86-057

12 DECEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY CONCERNED OVER WARSHIPS' TRAFFIC TO NAMPO, QINGDAO

SK110203 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Quadrangular Arena of Competition--Gunboat Diplomacy Revisited?"]

[Text] As we recall, a Communist Chinese passenger airliner flew from Beijing to Seoul in 1 and 1/2 hours during the Asian Games held in Seoul. The distance between the Shandong peninsula and Ongjin of our country is less than one-third the distance between Beijing and Seoul. Our Paeknyong Island is in between them, and it seems that Soviet bombers are flying in the airspace near it. They are not merely flying there but are also conducting a mock missile-firing exercise directed against the ROK. This is an alarming development.

When we heard some time ago that the North Korean authorities opened Nampo port on the west coast to the Soviet Navy, after they had opened Uonngi, Chongjin, and Wonsan ports, we had the impression that [the Soviet] Union's advance into this region was very active. In principle, the Soviet Union is not supposed to have a base overseas as it has called upon the major powers to withdraw from their bases overseas as part of its seemingly basic policy. They maintain that their bases in Afghanistan and Vietnam, including Cam Ranh Bay, are not military bases but only "facilities."

The Soviet Union has secured considerable military facilities in North Korea over the past few years. The Soviet Union made an epochal military advance in this region when it secured the major seaports on both the east and west coast as ports to moor at for the Soviet Pacific Fleet and obtained the right of flying over North Korea. Regardless of whether they are facilities or bases, it is true that the Soviet Union has secured a military base of operations on the Korean peninsula.

The era of gunboat diplomacy is said to have passed, but it is far from ordinary that the naval ships of the major powers, carrying intermediate and long-range missiles or nuclear warheads, turn up in a specific region in an unprecedented manner. Such an act must be in practice out of political and military strategic considerations.

In this context, the fact that three U.S. Navy ships visited Qingdao port in the Shandong peninsula of China for the first time since the Communist Chinese regime was established is not a routine development. The Soviet Union, which had been unable to advance further toward the East and the South since the end of 1950's because of the great wall of Communist China, began to build up its naval forces in the Pacific region in the 1960's. The decline of U.S. strength in the wake of the Vietnam war further encouraged such activity of the Soviet Union. Cam Ranh Bay, which the Soviet Union obtained as a result of the U.S. retreat, was the Soviet base of operations in the South Pacific. However, Cam Ranh Bay is too far away from Vladivostok. It seems that the Soviet Union has chosen the military ports on the east and west coast of the Korean peninsula as their new "facilities" in view of their location between Vladivostok and Cam Ranh Bay.

While the Soviet Union claims itself to be a big country of Asia, the United States stresses that it is a Pacific rim country. In other words, the United States cannot abandom its rights, interests, and commitment to the Pacific region. The fact that the U.S. Navy ships visited Qingdao means that a new type of arena of competition is in the making in this region. Although their strategic value may be different, the Soviet Navy ships in Cam Ranh Bay and the U.S. Navy ships in Subic Bay in the Philippines are hypothetical enemies confronting each other in the South Pacific. In the same way, the U.S. Navy ships visiting Qingdao and the Soviet Navy ships visiting Nampo are both subject to the possibility of military conflict.

We are concerned over the fact that Cam Ranh Bay, Subic Bay, Qingdao, and Nampo are becoming a new arena of competition because Indochina and the Korean peninsula are the most dangerous sites of hostility and confrontation in Asia. In this context, frequent traffic by the warships of the major powers in the East Sea or the West Sea is not desirable. We would rather see frequent traffic of cargo ships and passenger airliners on the seas and in the skies near us rather than missile-carrying warships and bombers.

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CSO: 4107/40

DJP, NKDP DISCUSSING MEETING TO RESUME ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

SK160002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties are gearing up to find mutually-acceptable terms for the normalization of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly, one of the most crucial questions in the current political situation.

They are seeking to reopen the ad hoc committee "as soon as possible" through an exclusive meeting of their leaders, No Tae-u and Yi Min-u hopefully to be held this week.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, through intensive behind-the-scene contacts, have agreed on a need to hold the meeting to pave the way for revival of the deadlocked panel.

The 45-man special parliamentary body has been stalled since the end of September as the NDP declared a boycott, demanding a "talk between the real powers" of the two parties to discuss the type of next government for a new Constitution.

However, the rival parties are still at odds over a precondition set by the NDP that the reopening should be continent upon "the DJP's accepting the NDP proposed plebiscite to choose either the DJP's parliamentary cabinet formula or the NDP's direct presidential election system under a presidential government."

The DJP maintains the position that "we will listen to the NDP's political demands (including debates on the referendum) by holding the No-Yi meeting, if the NDP appears to agree on an unconditional resumption of the stalled House panel."

A leading party official said yesterday that the DJP would determine its stance on the envisioned No-Yi talks after the NDP "adjusts its official policy on the issue when Kim Yong-sam returns home from an overseas trip (yesterday)."

Party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku reiterated, "The key to holding the meeting can be found if the NDP accepts resumption of the panel without any condition and shares the DJP's view on the need to eliminate pro-Communist elements."

In particular, the ruling party takes a serious view of an NDP move to hold a mass rally to propagandize its direct presidential election formula in Seoul on 29 November.

"If the NDP pushes ahead with its out-of-parliament struggles by holding such a Seoul rally, not only will the political situation be strained, but social unrest will be aggravated," an official said.

He noted that the NDP has to be aware of the mounting feeling of uneasiness among the people caused by the emergence of radical and left-leaning forces.

The NDP, on the other hand, plans to finalize its policies on the question including the No-Yi meeting, based on the results of a meeting of Yi, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to be held tomorrow.

Party floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said, "We will be able to launch effective struggles against the ruling camp when the Special Budget-Settlement Committee and the special constitutional body are operative simultaneously."

"In this context, we hope that the special panel will be normalized soon, but the issue depends on the decision of Yi, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung," he said.

He also said that the party "is willing to reopen the panel unconditionally if the DJP guarantee that the rewriting of the Constitution can be postponed until next year." Kim Yong-sam early this week said abroad that the deadline for the constitutional amendment work might be extended to June, next year.

Originally, the rival parties had set the end of this year for the deadline for the activity of the special panel when they agreed to set up the panel.

But, Kim Tae-chung and his followers in the NDP oppose the party's unconditional participation in the panel, seeing a big possibility that the DJP may pass its own draft amendment for the parliamentary cabinet formula within this year, if the panel reopens.

The DJP is capable of passing a draft amendment alone in the panel as it secures the majority of the 45 panel members with 23.

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CSO: 4100/054

HERALD CONDEMNS 'WILD RHETORIC' IN YI MIN-U STATEMENT

SK150100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "NKDP Leader's Stand"]

[Text] The statement made by New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u was interspersed with ambiguities, innuendoes and contradictions. As head of the major opposition party he should have been in a position to clear the mist about the party's stand on some basic issues of the day.

Yi told the press Thursday that he will strive to realize the constitutional revision on the legislative floor "in conformity with the wishes of my 600,000 fellow party members who believe in representative democracy."

If he meant what he said, his party ought to return to the National Assembly to reactivate the Special Constitutional Revision Committee immediately and with no strings attached. But he made that action conditional upon acceptance by the government party of opposition demands on "selective referendum."

The opposition leader declared the readiness of the party to push ahead with mass rallies, including one in Seoul, for direct election of the President unless the NKDP's demands were satisfied by the ruling party.

We are inclined to wonder how the propensity for political confrontation on the street fits into his commitment to parliamentary democracy. It is questionable whether his call for general capitulation of the administration party before the battlecry of NKDP is in line with his professed adherence to the democratic rules of the game and "consensus" politics.

He apparently suspects permeation of leftist ideologies through the ranks of student activists. Then, he veers away to defend their movement on the grounds of their sense of social justice and nationalism and sympathy for the poor.

Erroneously and against the weight of proof made available through the student riot at Konkuk University and many related dissident activities, Yi criticized the government for clamping down on "democratic figures" by falsely incriminating them as pro-Communists and leftists.

To all sensible eyes and ears it is as clear as day that the watch-words and tactics adopted by most of radical students and off-campus dissident and labor groups are inspired by the propaganda machines of North Korea and international communism.

Yi went on record that his party is opposed to "anachronistic ultra-rightist conservatism." He should clarify the exact position of NKDP and affiliated dissident movements on the spectrum of contemporary political ideologies and systems. He also must do more soul-searching on how his ambivalent and wild rhetoric could encourage and aid the cause which he may not espouse.

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CSO: 4100/054

OPPOSITION PLANS 'DIRECT ELECTIONS' RALLY

HK170922 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 17 November (AFP)--The South Korean opposition decided Monday to hold a rally here this month, in defiance of a government warning to press for direct popular election of the president, opposition sources said.

The decision was made at a meeting of South Korea's top opposition leaders--Kim Tae-jung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP)--Mr Kim Tae-jung's aides said.

The meeting was held at Mr Kim Tae-jung's residence because Mr Kim Tae-jung was under house arrest to prevent him from attending a ceremony to welcome home Mr Kim Yong-sam, who returned Saturday from a visit to Europe.

The opposition leaders decided to hold the rally "to show how keenly the people want to see a direct presidential election system," Mr Kim Tae-jung's aides said. At present the president is elected by an electoral college. "However, the rally will be held in a peaceful way and be free of violence," they added.

Officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were not immediately available for comment, but the DJP has warned the opposition against rallies that might "disrupt public order and social stability to the benefit of North Korea."

Meanwhile, a court here Monday jailed Chang Ki-pyo [name as received], chairman of the Policy Study Committee of the United Minjung (People's) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU) for seven years for his part in a riotous anti-government demonstration in the western city of Inchon on 3 May, court sources said.

The Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the UMMDU, an umbrella organization for 24 dissident groups, has already been jailed for three years for his part in the demonstration, which was attended by thousands of students and workers.

Some 60 officials of the UMMDU, which was forcibly disbanded by the authorities last week, are under arrest for anti-government activities.

The police said that they had arrested 15 more students in connection with a demonstration in Seoul Thursday, during which some 500 students and workers set three police vehicles ablaze. This brought to 50 the number of demonstrators arrested for alleged involvement in the demonstration.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM YONG-SAM MAKES STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM ABROAD

SK160012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, demanded yesterday that the government stop cracking down on dissident forces and release those citizens detained for political reasons.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport after a two-week overseas trip, Kim said, "The opposition forces will launch a struggle against the current regime and its oppression of democratic forces."

At the airport, Kim was welcomed by NKDP President Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-chung, scores of opposition lawmakers and hundreds of party members.

Hundreds of members of anti-communist organizations staged demonstrations at the airport to denounce Kim's earlier remarks made in Bonn, West Germany, supporting recent student activism, but they were soon scattered by police.

"Those who try to stop the tide for democratization will be faced with stronger resistance from the people," Kim said in a brief news conference at the airport lobby. He said that the opposition forces will make utmost effort to achieve the adoption of the direct presidential election system. During the overseas trip, Kim visited West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Before leaving Tokyo earlier in the day, Kim said that his party may consider returning to the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, if the league stops the collusion between the ruling parties of the two countries.

He said the NKDP had decided to withdraw from the league because of the government's refusal to issue an entry visa for Mashashi Ishibashi, former chairman of the Japan Society Party.

"But the fundamental reasons were that it shows an impression of unilateral relations between the two parties, Korea's Democratic Justice Party and Japan's Liberal Democratic Party," he was quoted as explaining.

Kim, one of the two de facto leaders of the NKDP, said, "We will positively consider returning to the league, if the league shows itself to be an organization which promotes the mutual interests of the two nations."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

POLICE ARREST MINTONGNYON OFFICIAL--Rev. Kang Chae-u, 65, chairman of the Central Committee of Mintongnyon, was arrested yesterday by Chonju police on charges of violating the National Security Law. According to Chonju Police Station, he made a "seditious" speech before about 400 students on the campus of Chonbuk National University on 7 November. The police also said that they searched the house of the pastor and confiscated a manuscript in which he praised the Korea Federation System to tide over the period of national division, which had been proposed by North Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12858

YU SONG-HWAN'S LAWYERS ASK FOR RELEASE--Defense lawyers of Rep Yu Song-hwan, imprisoned for his controversial remarks on the nation's anti-Communist policy last month, requested yesterday that the opposition lawmaker be released on bail. In a written request to the Seoul District Criminal Court, the lawyers, including Rep Hol Kyong-man, said that Yu should be released on bail because he is an incumbent lawmaker and will not flee or destroy evidence. Rep Yu was arrested 16 October and indicted last Friday on charges of violating the National Security Law in connection with a controversial floor speech. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/054

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PROPOSED FY 87 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUDGET REVIEWED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim So-ung]

[Text] Influenced by unprecedented political agitation, the most remarkable characteristic of the government budget for FY 1987 is its sharp turn in the direction of an inflationary budget.

The basis budget, which is supported mostly by taxes, has increased by 12.9 percent, the largest increase since 1983, and greatly supasses the overall economic growth rate. (Economic growth rate is 10.7)

In addition, governmental financing of business with loans from borrowed public funds such as public employee pension funds has increased by an enormous 17.6 percent. Accordingly, the basic budget maintains balance of expenditures and revenues as a matter of form, but overall combined publicly financed income and expenditures, including special accounts and public funds, is in the red to the extent of 186.9 billion won. The sound financial Maginot line, which has been maintained in recent years, limiting the combined financial budget deficit to 1 percent of GNP, has already collapsed. The amount has only reached 1.1 percent of GNP, but its pshychological burden is great.

Once such a precedent is established, it will be taken advantage of over and over again.

The government has abandoned the principle of a tight fiscal policy based on budget reform and freezes which has provided the basis for the stabilization policy of the 5th Republic, and instead, has adopted an inflationary budget. This new policy in a transitional political period looking toward a national election, is aimed at satisfying the demand for expenditures for public welfare, and for drastic accomodation of necessary countermeasures in the agricultural and fishery sectors.

The budget increase indicates a departure from the continuation of a tight money policy. In particular, currency inflation due a reversal of the international trade balance, and additional financial expansion which should have been restrained, is creating significant apprehension about a possible return to an inflationary economy.

Even though our economy is currently attempting to achieve a fair distribution of the fruits of growth to less fortunate sectors of the population such as farmers and fishermen, the fact that our expenditures for public welfare are more consumption-oriented than production-oriented, and that once an economic expansion takes place, it is very hard to reverse, needs to be given attention.

Another regrettable problem is the fact that areas of fixed expenditure such as defense which consume a big portion of the budget, have not been looked at in a flexible manner in order to cope with the new demand for expenditures in other areas. As a result, the percentage of the total budget taken up by fixed expenditures such as defense, local government subsidy and personnel expenses has grown to a level of 66.4 percent in the new fiscal year compared with 66.3 percent at present. In achieving a formally balanced budget, a number of problems and unreasonable assumptions are revealed. First of all, the budget for the upcoming year will depend to a larger extent on the unclear outlook for continued low oil prices, that is, if oil prices continue at $15 per barrel, an additional amount of 750 billion won can be accumulated in the oil industry fund. Seventy percent of this money, or 530 billion won, will be included in government revenues. In order to achieve this, the oil tariff will be raised from the present 15 percent to 25 percent and this additional 220 billion won will be added to government revenues. In addition, another 220 billion won expected from future oil business funds can be utilized in governmental financing of business by depositing these funds in special accounts for finance management. Also, 90 billion won will be spent on assistance for the presently government-funded Korea Electric Company and coal industry funds.

Not to mention the fact that there are enough grounds for controversy regarding whether it is appropriate for the government and the ruling party to spend the profits accruing from the oil price reduction, which should be fairly distributed to the people, on a favored specific busines. A revenue shortfall will be inevitable if oil prices go up to more than $15 per barrel due to an unexpected turn of events.

There is also the problem of the individual tax burden increasing at a faster rate than personal income. The per capita tax burden in the coming fiscal year will increase to 10.7 percent, or 403,000 won from 364,000 won at present. Not only does this vastly surpass the economic growth rate, but it also increases the tax burden ratio, which is the tax burden in relation to the GNP, from 18.9 percent to 19.2 percent.

The decrease in the profits of monopoly enterprises due to a decrease in the smoking population, the fall in the exchange rate (865 won per $1, the overall reduction in the tariff rate due to import liberalization, all these factors have caused an enormous 14.8 percent increase in internal revenue which is directly related to the individual tax burden. A significant number of anti-tax movements and friction concerning taxes may be expected.

A distinguishin feature of the new budget is the emphasis on public welfare, alloting 16 percent or 717.1 billion won of the total budget of 4.57 trillion won to farming and fishing villages and public welfare, which can be divided into 347.6 billion won of expenditure on comprehensive agro-fishery assistance and 369.5 billion won of expenditure on public welfare such as assistance for poverty-stricken people.

The government explains that the new budget emphasizes not only public welfare, but also so-called quality improvement in education by means of increasing the allowances and numbers of teachers. A large portion of the budget has also been alloted to improve roads, environment and water service, giving priority to public convenience over large-scale enterprises. For example, one cannot avoid the impression that it is due to the coming election that an unprecendented 90 billion won has been assigned to road pavement in agro-fishery areas.

However, one area that has been neglected due to pressure of expenditures is improvement in the treatment of civil servants. Considering overall factors such as a uniform 3.8 percent increase in salary, parents allowance and living expense subsidy for low-level employees, the average raise would be 5.9 percent which is approximately the same as this fiscal year. This means that there has been absolutely no progress in narrowing the gap between the private and public sectors.

Another notable characteristic of the new fiscal year budget is that, in order to absorb the surplus currency from the transitional period of international trade surplus, it undertakes new burdens such as making interest payments owed by the Bank of Korea on grain fund loans, and payments into the foreign currency equalization fund and overseas cooperation fund.

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CONTINUATION OF ROK ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED

SK150319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--The Economic Planning Board has predicted that the South Korean economy will continue to surge ahead next year, buoyed by the "three lows"--falling oil prices, declining interest rates and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

According to the board's report on 1987 overseas economic prospects, global trade will be brisk on the whole and international prices of raw resources, except agricultural products, will increase slightly.

Oil prices may drop sharply, to under 10 dollars per barrel, if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fails to reduce oil production, the report said.

If, on the other hand, OPEC cuts oil production, oil prices will rise to over 18 dollars per barrel. A production cut is not likely, however, according to the board.

Since a lowering of oil prices would be followed by a small increase in the consumption of oil, the prices of oil on spot markets will remain at around 15 dollars per barrel and the import price of oil will be around 16 dollars per barrel, the report continued.

The economies of the advanced countries will grow more rapidly next year after the impact of low oil prices begins to spread.

U.S. imports, on the other hand, will rise by 5.3 percent next year, compared with 8.5 percent this year, and victory of the Democratic Party in the recent U.S. congressional elections will result in increased trade protectionism, the board said.

Mounting U.S. trade protectionism would be a major obstacle to South Korea's increased exports to the United States.

The board also predicted that the U.S. prime interest rate will rise to 7.3 percent in the first half of 1987, to 7.9 percent in the third quarter and again to 8.0 percent in the fourth quarter, reflecting prospects for slight recovery in the U.S. economy and the possibility that inflation will heat up due to the weakness of the greenback.

The value of the U.S. dollar is expected to fluctuate at between 150 and 160 yen. As a result, Korea will maintain its export drive next year, according to the report.

In the field of raw resources, grain prices will drop, reflecting good wheat and corn harvests and China's record grain harvest this year. Prices of natural rubber and lumber will recover slowly, due to growing demand, and the prices of non-ferrous materials will rise, led by increasing demand and limited supply.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BANK OF KOREA REPORTS DECREASE IN FOREIGN DEBT

SK150250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--South Korea's foreign debt is steadily shrinking as a result of improved economic conditions while the share of short-term credits in total foreign borrowings has been on the decline, the Bank of Korea reported Saturday.

The Central Bank reported to the National Assembly that Korea's foreign debt at the end of September was 46.31 billion dollars--down 450 million dollars from 46.76 billion dollars at the end of last year.

Long-term credit, which generally carries lower interest rates than short-term loans, represented 80 percent (37.06 billion dollars) of the total foreign debt. The share of long-term loans increased from the end of last year, when they accounted for 77 percent (36.03 billion dollars) of the total.

Korea's net foreign debt, which excludes the value of foreign assets from the total debt, had shrunk 1.09 billion dollars, to 34.45 billion dollars, at the end of September from 35.54 billion dollars at the end of 1985.

Bank sources attributed the decline in Korea's foreign debt to the expansion of exports boosted by the so-called "three lows"--the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen, the decline of oil prices and the falling of international interest rates.

Meanwhile, Korea's foreign reserves had expanded by 330 million dollars to 8.08 billion dollars at the end of September, from 7.75 billion dollars at the end of 1985.

The Korean Finance Ministry reported last month that the foreign debt total was expected to decline to about 45 billion dollars by year-end, due to growing trade and current account surpluses.

Although Korea is reportedly the world's biggest debtor nation, its credit rating is high because of its continuing economic growth.

The government had originally predicted that Korea would not begin to reduce its foreign debt until 1989, when the debt was expected to reach

48.2 billion dollars. In the first nine months of this year, however, Korea recorded a trade surplus of 1.34 billion dollars, compared to a 939 million-dollar deficit a year earlier.

Korea's current account surplus is expected to reach the 4 billion-dollar mark by the end of this year, Finance Ministry officials said.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OUTLINES FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Seoul CH'OMDAN KISUL SANOPUI TONGHYANGGWA URIUI TAEUNG in Korean Mar 85 pp 154-162

[Text] IV. Our Response to the Development of High Technology Industry

In the oil crisis of 1973, we saw the result of the exclusive monopolistic nature of resources of various kinds. Therefore, the expectations of our country as it undertakes the important national task of ensuring the availability of resources, demand the development of intellectual resources, which could be viewed as the only available resources--the ability to develop technology--and it has never been so high. In other words, the immediate task that we are faced with is to speed up social development by raising the standard of industrial technology, and solving the problem of energy shortage, which is very important from the standpoint of national security.

Also, in the 1980's, it is expected that the level of technology will be raised and that new technological innovation, that is, the development of high technology, is expected to take place. Such a development may very well boost socioeconomic developments. Therefore, the laying of the foundation for such development is very urgent.

By swiftly responding to such a call for technology, and building a research and development system with a national commitment, we must effectively construct the industrial society of the future.

1. Basic Direction

1) Establishment of Societal Readiness To Accommodate the High Technology Industry

Many countries are attempting to break out of a status quo in economic development by means of technology, and they are further stressing the improvement of the economy and society by making technology the new source of vitality for economic activities. Especially, on the one hand, the level of competitiveness in the existing knowledge-intensive goods has been lowered and on the other hand, the demand for high-technology goods has been on the rise.

Recently, it has become increasingly difficult to import high technology. Particularly, the milieu of technology importation, including the demand for the closed licenses and increased export restrictions is expected to get worse. Accordingly, there is a limit on the importation of new technology from abroad.

At the same time, preparing for the inevitable exhaustion of resources, means an urgent need to step-up research on energy and resources to find a solution to the problems causing the limitation.

By creating an atmosphere conducive to development in resource technology and high technology, it is necessary to confirm society's readiness to accommodate high-technology standards. Also, the measures to deal with the impact of the socioeconomic structural changes in personal and national environments must be studied.

In order to assure social acceptance, the organization of a smooth information circulation network and the improvement of safety are essential. The development of high technology can be even more solidly realized on such a basis.

At the same time, on government's part, by presenting a firm policy for the future and a consistent policy vision, it will play a leadership role in realizing [high technology development] with the consensus of the people.

2) High Standard Industrial Technology

Confronting the 1980's rapidly changing industrial society, our national goals should be the following: First, as a member of international society, we must enhance our national status, and make an economic contribution to this end; secondly, we must overcome our weakness as a resource-poor nation, and assure economic security; and thirdly, we must maintain the economic vitality of the individual and society, and build a higher advanced industrial society.

To reach such goals, it is essential to secure our country's overall stability, and firmly to establish the foundation for socioeconomic development. To this end, the improvement of the level of industrial activity, the solution to the energy-shortage problem, a balanced inter-industrial growth, and a balanced regional development must be realized. Much is expected of the role of high industrial technology in bringing about a technological solution (to the problems in reaching the goal).

Accordingly, in the development of a high-tech industry, it is essential to establish a policy to create a demand for the new technology resulting from the intensification of high-standard technology and knowledge, and to have a comprehensive policy to nurture high technology.

At the same time, there must be a bold move to reform policies or systems which are detrimental to the development of new technology or industry's taking root in society. Also, through promotion of high technology importation, and its innovation or improvement, the advancement of the technological level and the strengthening of international competitiveness must result.

Especially, by the improvement of quality in materials and parts, and by turning high technology into software and systems, the development of new products, production processes, and functional materials must be speeded up. Existing industries must be converted into high tech industries, and at the same time, new industries must be created. To this end, the government's display of its adjustment and management functions is essential.

3) International Cooperation

Since high tech industry is the main actor in leading the future society, and since its impact on the industrial structure is not only significant but has an extensive impact on other industries, it is certain that it will bring about changes even in the social structure and the total environment. At the same time, since high tech industry requires a considerable amount of time before it is fully developed, and since there is great uncertainty, it involves a big risk.

Since there lie considerable difficulties in developing the high tech industry through the private industrial sector alone, a policy support system is indispensable.

Even in the advanced industrial nations, the government is actively involved in providing support and enormous funds.

Since high tech industry is extremely knowledge- and technology-intensive, it is expected to remain small. Accordingly, it is expected that there is a national responsibility to support high tech industry. High technology cannot develop without a consistent policy, and effective operation of the development management system, such as by the early development of advanced technology. International cooperation for development, manpower training, and measures dealing with risks, are most essential.

Particularly, cooperation between industry and academia must be promoted; expanded research cooperation among industries must be stimulated; the positive activities of joint interest groups such as research associations and institutes must be promoted; and the ability to cope with problems related to industrial development must be effectively displayed. Also, parallel with securing high technology manpower, and the reform of the educational curricula, measures to expand the special fund for increased international exchanges of knowledge and personnel must be developed.

In this way, by promoting international joint research and research investments for the specialized research organs and the information exchange, high industrial technology development can be accelerated.

2. Measures

1) Strategic Development System

High tech industry is not only in the latest technology field with a brief history of development, but it also has the characteristic of fast innovation time. Accordingly, since production methods in every field are changing daily, and at the same time, changes in the industrial structure are occurring rapidly, it will be extremely difficult to join the ranks of the advanced industrial nations if we fail to respond swiftly to the new industrial age.

But the reality is that our country's ability to develop technology for and to apply it to high technology is not only meager, but its foundation has not been well laid.

Because of the fact that development of high tech industry requires a technical standard in quality control, and a huge development fund, and because of the risk resulting from the uncertainty of its application, private industries confront many problems if they alone are to undertake this.

Because of this, many countries are engaging in intense competition, with the goal of achieving technological superiority by not only giving policy support, but by also establishing a national developmental system. Also, as they are very much closed in matters of technology transfer and technology information circulation, it is extremely urgent for us to build up our own development system.

At the same time, we must maximize our research capabilities by promoting cooperation between industry and academia for the efficient development of high technology, and undertake research jointly or by dividing the work and streamlining the information circulation system.

For this purpose, it is definitely necessary for government to present a consistent vision for the future industrial society, to secure the development funds for high technology, to introduce a policy to give preferential treatment to the new technology industry, to bring about an educational reform for manpower training, and clearly to establish the risk-guarantee system.

Thus, the government's leadership role in guiding industry will contribute greatly to preventing a waste of time and money resulting from dispersed and uncoordinated research by enterprises, to adjusting developmental research efficiently, and to industrializing the results of the development. To this end, it is necessary for the government to take measures to enact a special law for high tech industries such as the "Genetic Engineering Promotion Law," which is expected to be adopted this year.

Recently, Japan has moved to enact a "law to promote regional development of high tech industries" to stimulate the economy through the active promotion of the newest high technology; this law contains various types of support measures. In the United States also, more than 200 legislative proposals for the support of innovative technology development, including the Morill Bill, have been introduced.

At the same time, it is also urgent to give policy consideration to the promotion of strengthening ties with countries with high technology in order to import high technology, invest in joint research, and exchange personnel.

2) Personnel Training

In developing industrial technology, the most important factor is providing manpower resources. Needless to say in industries such as high tech industries a high level of knowledge is required.

But because our country's industrial development bases is still weak, and high technology is developed exclusively in only a very few advanced industrial nations, specially trained manpower is very scarce, and independent development is also very difficult due to the secrecy of information concerning technological innovation.

Recently, our country has begun to pay close attention to the securing of manpower resources in view of the following developments: the industrial policy of the government, the firmly development-oriented thinking of academia and the business community for high technology industry; and the ever-expanding manpower demand in this field resulting from ever-growing societal demands. At the same time, the enterprises themselves place emphasis on manpower training, and a large number of personnel are dispatched to the site [of high tech industries]. This is also a way to scout out advanced technology.

The number of researchers per 1,000 persons in various countries shows 0.53 for South Korea (1981), 2.9 for the United States (1980), 2.7 for Japan (1981), 1.9 for the United Kingdom (1978), 1.4 for France (1979), and 2.0 for West Germany (1979). In comparison with the advanced industrial nations, the figure for South Korea is very low.

Securing adequate research manpower should be promptly dealt with institutionally in response to society's demand, and the need to enhance the creativity of industry. It should also be followed by institutional reform for creative education. At the same time, the government, in collaboration with businesses, must establish a system of cooperation including establishment of funds such as the special fund for the expansion of aid to develop and train manpower. On the other hand, it must also pay attention to creating conditions of manpower infusion from abroad.

In other words, we must broaden our horizons on a long-term basis for the 21st century, when high tech industries are expected to blossom, and we must boldly carry out the work of developing manpower which can instigate technological breakthroughs and be responsive to technology-oriented basic applications. To this end, it is necessary to streamline the educational system so that industrial technology orientation can be developed from an early age and creative activities can be pursued.

Also, it is important to expand the opportunity to broaden knowledge in industry, and to develop the exchange of personnel and research among enterprises, between enterprises and academia, and among the research organs through academic activities such as meetings or industrial technology seminars.

3) Expansion of Investment

The high tech industry is the mainstay of the Second Industrial Revolution, and it is the power behind the development of an economic society.

In view of the fact that high tech industry requires a high level of knowledge, the effect of investing in it will contribute greatly to society, just as much as an investment in a public project. Since it is a high value-added industry that can produce national wealth, and taking into account its public nature, and its quickness in innovativeness, the government must, with a national consensus, undertake a bold investment. If we foresee any future difficulty in securing resources and energy, there is an urgent need to invest in the high tech industry.

The investment in research and development in our country is still very low, and per capita research spending is 0.69 percent (1981) in proportion to the GNP, and compared with Japan's 2.29 percent (1979), the U.S.'s 2.50 percent (1979), West Germany's 2.65 percent (1978), and the Soviet Union's 4.61 percent (1979), ours does not reach even half of any of theirs. Also, the government's share of the research and development costs excluding defense spending is 26.9 percent for Japan, 35.1 percent for the United States, 45.3 percent for West Germany, 47.1 percent for France, and 35.0 percent for United Kingdom (1980). In comparison, ours is 52 percent. It is urgent for industry to expand its research and development expenditures. The proportions of the government's share of funds for the industrial sector in advanced countries were 35.3 percent for the United States, 15.8 percent for West Germany, 23.5 percent for France, and 1.9 percent for Japan (1977 OECD report).

Especially, to promote development investment by private enterprise, the government must present a consistent policy vision, create an investment milieu for high tech industry, and an institutional device that can remove the investment risks, and devise tax benefits for high tech industry. In the case of Japan, it provides partial support to new technology product development costs, and such support stimulates the enterprise to accelerate the development of new technology products.

4) Expansion of International Cooperation

As most high industrial technologies are the exclusive possession of advanced industrial nations, and as their technology turnaround is also very rapid, it is difficult for developing countries to match their high technology, independently. Also, since the advanced countries' policy bans the export of high technology, there are limits on information-gathering and importation of technologies.

Therefore, in order to deal with high technology quickly, and to speed up industrialization, it is very urgent that we strengthen the international cooperation system, and it is not only necessary in scouting technologies but also in training manpower.

Particularly, since high technology requires a high level of knowledge, international research cooperation could speed up development, advance the time to fruition, and in this way, reinforce economic ties.

Active cooperation regarding high technology among advanced industrial nations is already in progress. Specifically, they are undertaking the exchange of technical information, the establishment of joint research systems, the formation of venture businesses, cooperation in technology importation, the establishment of internationally shared research systems, and personnel exchanges. As for projects with complex technical problems such as biotechnology or the energy field, they have established international research institutes, to carry out research by specialists from various countries, and open research facilities. Thus, an international joint-research system is under consideration.

At present, a fairly large number of private enterprises in Japan maintain a cooperative high technology system with foreign countries, and within the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the International Scientific and Technical Cooperation Promotion Headquarters has already been established. Particularly in the area of the genetic engineering, cooperative efforts are more noticeable, and most of the enterprises have formed venture business. Some of them maintain a joint research cooperative relationship. For example, they provide research expenses to the specialized research institutes, and dispatch research personnel.

It appears that in the future the research institutes to be created on the site of high technology will increase their functions as forward bases for high technology scouting, and at the same time, they will also be important in training high level manpower.

5) Research and Development Capacity

The enterprise is the mainstay of economic activities which promote everyday comforts by applying technology, and it assumes the primary responsibility for industrial development.

At a time like today, when dazzling innovations are taking place in industrial technology, the developments and application of advanced technology is the key to industrial development. Especially since 1970, the degree of contributions made by labor to enterprise development has moved in a negative direction, while the degree of contributions made by technology has reached almost 50 percent, and thus, it is neck in neck with that of capital.

W.H. Shapri and D.I. Philips reported in the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) that "for the past 40 years, the biggest factor contributing to the rise of American productivity and economic growth has been in the progress of science, and the rate of profit of the research and development investment has generally been higher than that of the individual or of corporation, or of the society."

Particularly, since the high standardization and diversification of technology are progressing impressively as seen in the development of creative technology, and since the technology innovation period is increasingly becoming shorter, we cannot expect industry to develop unless we actively import high industrial technology and concentrate on development of innovative technology.

In the case of Japan, during the period of technology copying, until the 1950's, its degree of contribution to the world economy was practically zero, but since the 1960's, when it achieved technological innovation, the degree of its contribution to the world economy has reached about 10 percent as indicated in a report of the American Science Foundation.

In view of Japan's patent applications, the number of applications has reached 400,000 annually, and they occupy 25.1 percent (1976) of the U.S. patents.

On the other hand, as to us, most of the invention patents have been applied for by foreigners. This shows how urgent the technological development of our country's enterprises is.

In order to raise R & D capability, it is essential to build a system which enables the laying of the development base firmly with a definite goal, operate the information gathering system for high industrial technology efficiently, speed up the importation of technology, and take leadership in innovative research. In view of the fact that the big businesses in both Japan and the United States employ an average of 2,000 to 3,000 researchers, and annually produce anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000 products to be patented in every company, it is clear that the birth place of high technology is the enterprise.

Also, in view of the technology imports by our enterprises, ours are not more than one-twentieth that of Japan. We must endeavor to develop new innovative technology capabilities by expanding high technology importation in the future and by digesting them.

12474/8309
CSO: 4107/170

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YEAR LONG GENETIC ENGINEERING PATENT RIGHTS BATTLE WON

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by reporter Yun Tok-no: "Patent Bureau Dismissed Four Cases by the Genentech Company Including the Combination Method of Polypeptides"]

[Text] A dispute over the patent rights regarding the basic technology of genetic engineering between the Korean genetic engineering community and the Genentech Company of the United States came to a temporary end with a decision by the Korean Patent Bureau to dismiss Genentech's application.

Genentech is not satisfied with the decision, and a second round in the dispute is expected in the near future.

The Patent Bureau requested Genentech to narrow the scope of its patent rights demand. Genentech did not respond to the bureau's request so the bureau, using its official authority, dismissed the application.

Thus approximately a year after the domestic genetic engineering community filed an objection to Genentech's patent rights application, the dispute has been settled for the time being.

It was in June of 1985, the patent application by the U.S. Genentech caused a stir in the local genetic engineering community.

On 6 November 1978, Genentech submitted the following applications of which an official announcement was made on 14 and 15 November 1984. They are manufacturing procedures: (1) for the synthesis of immunogenic polypeptides containing polypeptide-heptene; (2) constituting gene sequences coding for polypeptides to be applied in microbial systems; (3) the preparation of recombinant cloning vehicles suitable for the transformation of bacterial hosts; and (4) the preparation of polypeptides from the recombinant microbial cloning vechicles--All of these are fundamental and comprehensive techniques in genetic engineering research.

Therefore, in the event that Genentech's application is approved, the domestic genetic engineering research community will suffer severely.

The dispute over the genetic engineering patent rights started with the joint filing of an objection by the industry, the academic circle, and the Association of Genetic Engineering Research Institutes (AGERI).

The domestic genetic engineering industry, including the AGERI, argued that the application date for the patent was 6 months after the contents were published in SCIENCE magazine; consequently, the patent cannot be acknowledged because the information is not new.

On the other hand, Genentech argued that since the United States and Korea have a priority agreement on industrial proprietary rights, Korea should acknowledge the date of Genentech's application in the United States.

Both argued over the priority agreement without concession by either side.

In the meantime, the domestic genetic engineering community including industries and universities began to look for new arguments.

As a result, they found out the same patent rights application, filed in Japan by Genentech, was denied.

They also found that even in the United States only part of Genentech's patent application was approved because the scope of the original patent was too broad.

Accordingly, the patent Bureau requested Genentech to narrow the scope. But Genentech did not comply with the request.

The Patent Bureau accordingly denied Genentech's application and sent a notice with reasons for rejection. Acceptance of the domestic industry's arguments ended the year-long dispute over the genetic engineering patent for the time being.

It is known, however, that Genentech recently sent another letter to the Patent Bureau.

Although the details of this letter have not been disclosed, authorities believe it probably is a demand that the Patent Bureau should approve its application as submitted.

If this is true, the dispute over genetic engineering patents would most likely be appealed to a higher court.

13302/13046
CSO: 4107/008

YONHAP VIEWS LIKELIHOOD OF ESCALATED U.S. PROTECTIONISM

SK150826 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 15 Nov 86

["News Analysis"]

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--A warning issued Friday by a visiting U.S. congressman signaled the escalation of U.S. protectionism in the wake of the Democratic Party's victory in the recent U.S. congressional elections.

Rep Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee, said Korea should take prompt market-opening measures to avert passage of a set of strict U.S. protectionist bills next year.

In a meeting with ranking government officials, Rostenkowski said that the possibility is "very high" that the U.S. Congress will enact a tougher protectionist bill similar to the now-defunct Comprehensive Trade Policy Reform Act next year to set up drastic restrictions on foreign imports.

Rostenkowski, who supported the Reform Act, said that the United States' major allies, including Korea and Japan, should self-regulate their exports to the U.S. marketplace and provide greater access to American products by scrapping high trade barriers.

He flew into Seoul Friday, leading a 14-member congressional delegation on a fact-finding tour of four Asian nations.

Rostenkowski, 58, a Democrat from the state of Illinois, and his congressional colleagues met Friday with high-ranking Korean officials, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Trade and Industry Minister Na Wung-pae.

The U.S. congressman proposed legislation that would clamp a 25 percent surcharge on imports from Korea, Japan, Brazil and Taiwan, which he said have erected high trade barriers against U.S. exports but enjoy large trade surpluses with the United States.

If his legislation had been adopted, Korean exporters would have lost nearly 40 percent of their share of the U.S. market, a Korean government source said.

Another congressman now in Seoul on a three-day fact-finding tour of Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand is Rep Ed Jenkins, a hard-line champion of U.S. protectionism.

Jenkins became more famous here than in the United States for his protectionist textile bill, which called for a drastic cut in the influx of textiles, especially those from developing Asian countries. The bill was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan, however.

A Democrat, Jenkins showed keen interest in Korea's textile and footwear industries since textile manufacturing is a key industry in his home state of Georgia.

Jenkins said he does not believe that the enactment of a protectionist bill is the most effective way to resolve trade problems, but he urged Korea not to hesitate in opening its markets more widely to American products, according to the source.

Now that the Democrats control both houses of the U.S. Congress, many trade experts expect U.S. trade laws to become tougher next year.

The Democratic Party's electoral gains will no doubt result in more protectionist measures and a tougher stand by U.S. negotiators in international trade talks. Congress will be pressed to take urgent action to reduce the United States' massive trade deficit, which is expected to reach 170 billion dollars by the end of this year, causing many economic woes, including unemployment.

Korea has recently come under pressure from the United States to open its market to 19 American goods and to reduce tariff rates on 27 items.

The U.S. government has already informed Korea that it intends to closely link the liberalization of Korean markets to the granting of generalized system of preference benefits. Under the GSP system, Korea and developing countries are exempted from paying tariffs on certain exports to the United States.

The U.S. government has also asked Korea to open its insurance and advertising markets to American companies.

In view of the rising protectionist sentiment, the Korean government is weighing a variety of measures, including the advancement of the market-opening schedule for commodities such as farm products and items not crucial to Korean industries.

Major Korean traders will also be strongly urged to change their import sources from Japan to the United States in an effort to reduce Korea's trade surplus with the United States.

Among the items targeted by the government for switching import sources are machinery and electronics parts. The government plans to send purchasing missions to the United States more frequently to help correct the trade imblance with the United States.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LIBERIA'S BLAMO ON NORTH'S DAM, OLYMPICS, ECONOMIC TIES

SK141252 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 14 November (YONHAP)--Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo said Friday he believes the construction of the Kumgangsan dam by North Korea near the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea could pose a threat to South Korea.

In an exclusive interview with YONHAP News Agency, Blamo said, "I think the dam construction project has a sinister motive, which could result in the reduction of water supply to South Korea and possibly in causing social chaos in the South."

North Korea is now constructing a huge dam, capable of storing 20 billion metric tons when completed, on the northern tributary of the Han River, which runs through Seoul. The dam site is also located just 10 kilometers north of the buffer zone and about 130 kilometers northeast of Seoul.

As to the North Korea's proposal for co-hosting the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, the Liberian Minister said it would be unacceptable and that there has been no precedent of co-hosting the Olympics in two or more cities.

Noting that the venue of the Olympic Games is assigned to a city not to a country, he said, "the effort of North Korea to co-host the Olympics may undermine the games."

On bilateral economic relationship between Korea and Liberia, Blamo voiced the hope that Korean investment in his country would increase, a matter he said was discussed during his meetings with Korean leaders.

He disclosed he invited Korean technical teams comprising of geologists and engineers to Liberia to examine the possibility of jointly exploiting mineral resources in his country.

Blamo arrived here Wednesday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su.

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CSO: 4100/054

TRADE RELATIONS WITH DENMARK TO BE EXPANDED

SK180317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 November (YONHAP)--South Korean and Danish officials Tuesday agreed to raise their nations' bilateral market share to 1 percent by diversifying products and switching import sources.

The agreement came in the Seventh Joint Conference of the South Korea-Denmark Economic Cooperation Committee, held in the hall of the Federation of Korean Industries here.

The delegates also agreed to work to prevent environmental pollution, to expand joint ventures and to exchange advanced technologies in the fields of chemistry, electronics, electricity, machinery, hydroelectric power, food processing and shipping equipment.

They also decided to explore ways to establish a subcommittee under the Bilateral Economic Cooperation Committee to promote the joint advancement of Korea and Denmark into third countries.

Representing Korea at the meeting were Commerce and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae; Chon Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries; and Cho Sok-nae, chairman of the Korea-Denmark Economic Cooperation Committee and president of the Hyosung Business Group.

The Danish delegates included Industry and Trade Minister Nils Wilhjelm and Erik Windfeld-lund, chairman of the Denmark-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee and deputy director general of Federation of Danish Industries.

Eighty other Koreans and Danes participated in the conference.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MALAWI'S NKOMBA ARRIVES--Seoul, 17 November (YONHAP)--Ronald Norman Levi Nkomba, Malawi's principal secretary for external affairs, arrived here Sunday on an official six-day visit to South Korea at the invitation of the Korean Government. During his stay here, Nkomba will meet with Foreign Affairs Minister Choe Kwang-su and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs O Chae-hui to discuss ways to promote friendly relations between Seoul and Zomba. He is also scheduled to tour industrial facilities, including those of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. and Hyundai Motor Co. Malawi, located in southeastern Africa, is a pro-Western country but it takes a netrualist stance. Zomba established diplomatic relations with Seoul in 1965 and with Pyongyang in 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 17 Nov 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/054

FIRST U.S. INSURANCE UNDERWRITER TO OPEN OFFICE

SK160006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Life Insurance Company of North America (LINA), an underwriter of the United States, has been permitted to open its branch office here, the first of its kind.

The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that the U.S. underwriter was allowed to set up its branch office in accordance with the Korea-U.S. agreement on the bilateral issues of section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act reached in July this year.

For the operation of its branch office in the Korean life insurance market, the U.S. firm is required to deposit an operational fund of 2.5 billion won, half of the fund in U.S. dollars, at local banking institutions within six months before the opening of the branch office.

It is also obliged to report to the Finance Ministry the specific fields of life insurance which it seeks to undertake in the Korean financial market during the period cited.

However, the ministry said that the U.S. life insurance firm is limited to the fields of individual and group term insurance, which means insurance against the death of subscribers.

LINA is a subsidiary of the Cigna Group, which has about 30 insurance companies in the United States and ranks sixth among U.S. insurance groups.

The Cigna Group has already advanced into the domestic non-life insurance market, operating its non-life insurance branch office in Seoul since 1979.

LINA was selected as one of two U.S. life insurance firms which had already submitted their relevant papers to the Finance Ministry for setting up their branch offices in the Korean financial market.

The other is the American Life Insurance Company (ALICO), a subsidiary of the American International Group (AIG) which has 42 insurance firms in the United States and ranks 15th among U.S. insurance groups.

LINA had a total equity of $1,238 million as of last year-end with its premiums of $406 million, ranking 108th among the individual U.S. insurance companies.

It registered $41 million in net profits last year, while its outstanding subscriptions amounted to $12,717 million.

According to the ministry, LINA was allowed to operate in the domestic life insurance market based on the ministry's qualifications that its premiums and equity during the past three years should be more than double those of the local life insurance companies.

In the meantime, the ministry said that one or two more U.S. life insurance firms would be allowed to operate their branch offices here next year.

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CSO: 4100/054

NODONG SINMUN EXTOLS REVOLUTION-MINDEDNESS

SK230728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 15 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November special article: "Revolution-Mindedness Is the Noble Trait of Chuche-type Revolutionaries"]

[Text] One of the noblest traits of revolutionaries is revolution-mindedness. Because they possess revolution-mindedness, revolutionaries struggle by devoting themselves to revolution and, advance while upholding the revolutionary banner without breaking their faith under any circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness are the spirit of being loyal to and of devotedly serving the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people and are noble traits that party members must possess.

As the word itself indicates, revolution-mindedness is the noble revolutionary spirit of struggling by devoting everything to the revolution. Revolutionaries are self-awakened fighters who determinedly rose up in revolution. To revolutionaries, revolution-mindedness is tantamount to their lives. Revolutionaries free from revolution do not exist. In order to fulfill their role and duty as revolutionaries, they must, above all, be loyal to revolution and must possess strong revolution-mindedness.

Revolution is the road of the struggle to overcome trials and difficulties. In the road of the struggle to crush all maneuvers of the imperialists and various class enemies and to remodel nature and society, one cannot carry out revolution and cannot win victories without possessing revolution-mindedness. The spirit of endlessly devoting everything to and of sacrificing everything for revolution is manifested by revolution-mindedness, and the firm faith with which one can defend the revolutionary banner to the end no matter how many years may pass and no matter how the environment may change is also based upon revolution-mindedness. Revolution-mindedness is a source of endless power that makes the people vigorously struggle for socialist and communist victories with a higher revolutionary resolve and ferver.

Sincerity to the party and the leader is the highest form of revolution-mindedness. Revolution is led by the party and the leader, and sincerity to revolution is sincerity to the party and the leader. Sincerity to the party and the leader is based upon revolution-mindedness. Therefore, if they are to be sincere to the party and the leader, revolutionaries must be sincere to revolution. When they possess revolution-mindedness, as well as sincerity to the party and the leader, they can be called true chuche-type revolutionaries. If revolutionaries possess strong revolution-mindedness, this means that they possess strong party-mindedness and deep sincerity to the party and the leader.

The more the years pass and the further the revolution advances, the more important the possession of revolution-mindedness is. Even though the revolution has continued and even though the target of the revolution has not changed, new generations which have not suffered the exploitation and suppression of the past are growing as the main forces of revolution. Laid before our party members and workers is the heavy task of not forgetting the past when they were exploited and suppressed and of vigorously advancing revolution and construction even when they are happy.

As further progress is made in revolution and construction, there may arise an easy and relaxed attitude. Therefore, our party members and workers must always possess thorough revolution-mindedness. The honor as revolutionaries can be brightened and victories in the revolutionary struggle and construction work can be attained only by continuously maintaining lofty revolution-mindedness no matter how many generations or years may pass.

Revolution-mindedness is manifested in, above all, unconditionally and thoroughly materializing the revolutionary task given by the party and the leader without a hitch of even a second.

With what attitude and position one carries out revolution is an important measure that determines the importance of revolutionaries. Revolutionaries very sincerely carry out revolution and struggle by devoting their fervent ardor and intelligence. For revolutionaries, revolution-mindedness is endless devotion to the revolutionary duty and the firm spirit of the struggle to thoroughly carry out tasks under any circumstances.

Revolution-mindedness is not an abstract concept such as being sincere to revolution. This is concentratively manifested in carrying out revolutionary tasks. The revolutionary struggle and construction work are guided by the correct strategy and tactics of the party and the leader. For revolutionaries, the process of materializing the party lines and policies is the revolutionary work itself.

Revolutionary tasks bestowed upon each functionary are the concrete duty for realizing the party lines and policies and the task that must be realized without fail. All revolutionary tasks given by the party must be unconditionally and thoroughly realized without a hitch of a second. This is the demand of the party and revolution. When those in charge of each post carry out their duty without fail, revolution can advance and victories can be won. Therefore, revolutionaries must thoroughly carry out tasks bestowed upon them under any circumstances. Revolution-mindedness lies in carrying out tasks given by the party at once, and revolution is rewarding when one carries out tasks given by the party at once.

The call on the functionaries and workers to work like Comrade O Chung-kuk means that they must thoroughly carry out revolutionary tasks by following the spirit of unconditionality with which he carried out the orders and instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song without a hitch of a second. When one's revolution-mindedness is strong, no matter how heavy the tasks, he can sincerely accept them, carry out organizational work, and struggle to realize them with higher ferver and determination. In this way, he can thoroughly carry out the people's economic plan--the instruction of the party and the law of the country--and can make great progress in economic construction. Our functionaries and workers must show firmness with which they carry out new tasks given by the party at once and in this way, demonstrate sincerity to the party and revolution.

Revolution-mindedness also enables our functionaries and workers to endlessly advance and to carry out revolutionary tasks bestowed upon them to the end without knowing arrogance or any stalemate. Many difficulties may lie ahead of the revolutionary struggle. The question lies in how revolutionaries overcome them.

Revolution-mindedness is the bold aggressive spirit of overcoming difficulties and the stubborn combative trait of advancing, while upholding the revolutionary banner, without deviations under any circumstances.

Those who possess such revolution-mindedness can conquer all fortresses and can overcome all difficulties. Opening a breakthrough by making environments and conditions favorable to revolution no matter what they may be is a method adopted by revolutionaries in carrying out their activities and an example of their work. Even though they had to carry out the unprecedented difficult project involving blocking the 20-ri roughtsea, the People's Army warriors who built the West Sea barrage [words indistinct] by persistently dashing forward with the bold spirit of attack. If one has strong revolution-mindedness, he can do anything and create any miracles. Revolution-mindedness gives the people boundless power and intelligence and enables them to think and act from a progressive innovative position.

Revolutionaries must not stop struggling even for a moment. Always presenting new goals, and endlessly making reforms and advancing are the intrinsic trait of revolutionaries. When revolutionaries endlessly struggle and advance with lofty revolution-mindedness, overall revolution and construction can vigorously advance. True chuche-type revolutionaries can advance in revolution by maintaining lofty revolution-mindedness and can win every battle by maintaining higher revolution-mindedness. The indomitable spirit with which the anti-Japanese fighters struggled with a resolve to defeat the enemy a million times, the noble spirit of sacrifice with which the People's Army warriors crossed the Naktong River despite the rain of fire, and the spirit of devotion with which the working class brought about the great Chollima upswing during the difficult times after the war are the vivid examples in our revolution in which revolution-mindedness was highly demonstrated.

Our functionaries and workers must learn from such heroic spirit and trait of struggle and must maintain lofty revolution-mindedness. In this way, they must firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

/9274
CSO: 4110/033

NODONG SINMUN ON THREE REVOLUTIONS MEETING

SK230040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2112 GMT 17 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November editorial: "A Historic Congress Which Demonstrates the Justness and Vitality of the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Today, socialist construction in our country is now vigorously advancing under the banner of the three revolutions. Amid the soul-stirring environment in which new renovations are being created on all fronts of socialist construction thanks to the heroic struggle of party members, working people, and KPA soldiers across the country, the congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to be held.

This congress will sum up the successes and experiences obtained in the course of launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions during the past period under the leadership of the party and discuss tasks and methods designed to further deepen and develop this movement in accordance with the demands of the developing reality.

The chief purpose of this congress is to create another great upsurge in the implementation of the three revolutions and socialist construction and brilliantly realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions onto a higher stage.

This congress was called and is to be held under our party's deep concern and guidance. Reflected in this are the firm will and extraordinary operational plans of our party to vigorously accelerate the march toward socialism and communism by consistently adhering to the line of the three revolutions and by thoroughly implementing them.

The congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will serve as an opportunity to demonstrate the justness and enormous vitality of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, which has been proposed and led by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party is now successfully carrying out the work of remolding men on the model of communistic men as well as socialist economic construction by vigorously launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all sectors of socialist construction in accordance with the new demands of the developing revolution in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea had become priority task and by positively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

The three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--are the fundamental method for imbuing society with the chuche idea and an all-out line of our party concerning socialist and communist construction. Basing himself on the insight of the inevitability of socialist and communist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the lines of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--and, putting forward the three revolutions as the basic content of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society after the socialist system came into being in particular, energetically led the lines so as to have them realized.

As has been demonstrated by the historic changes over the past 40 years, it is imperative to firmly adhere to the lines of the three revolutions in order to remold nature, society, and men according to the demands of the chuche idea and to realize the independence of the popular masses to the fullest extent. It is none other than the popular masses who are in charge of the three revolutions; the success in the implementation of the three revolutions depends on what manner of mass movement is launched.

Our party proposed the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions at a time when the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was considered a priority task, in order to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions more as a mass-oriented movement. This movement is a powerful and mighty mass movement designed to remold men as true communist men and to actively accelerate socialist economic and cultural construction.

From the day its first flames flared up, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has taken the mass captive and has displayed great vitality in the implementation of the three revolutions as it quickly expanded to become all-population, all-society movement.

With the number of units that have won the red flags of the three revolutions and twin red flags of the three revolutions increasing in quick succession, the three revolutions has firmly been turned into a movement of the masses themselves and great changes have been achieved in all fields of the ideology, technology, and culture. As a result of the deepening ideological revolution, functionaries and working people have been able to arm themselves with the chuche idea and have grown as true communist revolutionaries defending the intentions of the party and leader, the political and ideological unity of our society has been consolidated, and the whole society has been filled with revolutionary spirit.

With the technical and cultural revolutions carried out vigorously, the technology and equipment of the national economy have been strengthened, nation's economic might has been cemented more firmly, the overall degree of working people's technology and culture has risen, and a great unit of technicians and specialists has emerged.

The proud changes attained over the past 10 years during which the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been conducted under [word indistinct] have proved that this movement is a reliable method to consummate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by implementing the lines of the three revolutions.

Because it is expected to vigorously demonstrate this once again, the current congress implants in our people a high degree of dignity of accelerating the three revolutions by firmly adhering to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and great faith in the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a significant congress which vigorously demonstrates the wise nature of the leadership of our party, which is leading the socialist and communist cause on a straightforward victorious path. By initiating the mass movement from the initial phase of the era of building a new society and by wisely organizing and leading it, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the three revolutions are carried out tenaciously.

Apart from the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has deepened and developed without interruption such mass movements as the all-out ideological movement for nation building, the competition to increase production, the movement to wipe out illiteracy, and the Chollima movement, it is impossible to think that great advancements have been made in the implementation of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in a short historical period of time.

The mass movement designed to implement the three revolutions was made to advance on a new high stage as a result of our party presenting the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions at a time when society was being imbued with the chuche idea and then organizing and leading it. Fully explaining all the theoretical and practical problems arising in energetically pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, our party center has led this movement so as to make the flames of this movement spread fiercely throughout the whole country. It is entirely thanks to the tested leadership of our party that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has become the powerful driving force behind the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultura.

The reality in which proud changes are being achieved in all fields of revolution and construction, thanks to the creativity of the broad working popular masses, clearly demonstrates the greatness and indomitable might of our party as the tested leader [yongdoja] of the socialist and communist cause.

Through their practical experience, our people came to have the firm conviction that they can successfully consummate the three revolutions and complete the socialist and communist cause to the end when they are advancing under the leadership of the WPK.

Through this congress, our people's trust in our party, which is brilliantly blazing the path toward the socialist and communist construction with its creative ideological and theoretical activity and energetic leadership, will grow thicker and their will to consummate to the end the chuche cause following the party will become firmer. The congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will serve as an important historic opportunity to spur the three revolutions in the direction pointed by the Sixth Party Congress and to create a great upsurge in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: We should see to it that great new revolutionary upsurges emerge in the struggle to implement the decisions adopted by the Sixth Party Congress by vigorously launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement to emulate the examples set by the unsung heroes, and by creating renovations in every corner of the country and imbuing society with a revolutionary spirit.

Today, we are facing the heavy task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions and thoroughly implementing the great socialist economic construction program put forth by the Sixth Party Congress. The key to brilliantly accomplishing this task is to raise the furious flames of the popular movement and to bring about revolutionary upsurges like at the time of the great Chollima upsurges.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the movement of the popular march which has brilliantly inherited the tradition of the Chollima march established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with the demands of developing reality. This is a rewarding march displaying the new spirit and appearance of Korea, which victoriously advanced under the leadership of the party.

The congress will serve as an opportunity to further accelerate this revolutionary march and to glorify the history of the popular movement of the eighties with even greater victories in revolution and construction. With the congress as an opportunity, if the three-revolution standard-bearers, functionaries, and working people refresh their determination to implement our party's policy of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, a new turn will be made in the three revolutions and in socialist construction.

In accordance with the demands of developing reality, the work to nurture members of society as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries should be more properly conducted. All functionaries and working people, by following the examples set by the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, should prepare themselves as the Kim Kyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the eighties who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. At the same time, new victories should be won in the struggle to accelerate the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction, and achieve the intellectualization of society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the great economic construction plan to achieve the endless prosperity of our fatherland and provide even greater happiness for our people. For the fulfillment of this plan, the great leader is exerting all his efforts and our party is carrying out a bold and large operations to implement the intent of the leader. In accordance with the intent of the party, innovations should be achieved in all areas of the extractice and metallurgical industries. In the transportation, light industrial, and agricultural sector, and the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and other major construction projects should be accelerated. Only then can the might of the country be further strengthened and a new turn be made in the people's lives.

Indeed, now is the time for all people to vigorously turn out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and wage the same struggle as at the time of the great Chollima upsurge following the war. All party members and working people, by upholding the party's slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and by following the fighting spirit of the Sohae Lockgate construction workers, should create miracles and feats in socialist construction.

The congress will make the sound of the revolutionary drums and the sound of the bugle of the speed battle more powerfully echo around in the country and will encourage all people to the struggle to bring about new upsurges in socialist economic and cultural construction.

All people should more vigorously turn out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and make new progress in carrying out the three revolutions. They should bring about ceaseless upsurges everywhere in the country by displaying the spirit of Chollima waging the speed battle. This is the demand of our developing revolution and is the militant appeal of our party. All party members and working people, with great pride and confidence in the innovative achievements won in the three revolutions under the great leadership of the party and the leader, should vigorously turn out in the popular march called for by the party ambitiously and optimistically.

What is important in placing emphasis on the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and in bringing about great upsurges in socialist construction is to uphold the intent of the party and the leader and implement the party policy by the people. A decisive guarantee in carrying out the pppular movement is the leadership of the party and the people's revolutionary spirit of upholding it. Today our functionaries and working people are fully determined to display their loyalty to the party and the leader through the practical struggle to implement the party's line of the three revolutions and the party's plan for socialist construction. For us, maintaining and displaying such ideological determination and zeal are more important than anything else.

Today, the important task of the party facing us is to accelerate the revolutionization of the masses and to accomplish the economic tasks given by the party unconditionally and thoroughly. All functionaries and working people should take the chuche idea as their firm faith, breathe and work only in accordance with the party's ideology and will, and accomplish the revolutionary tasks given by the party with a positive and unconditional spirit. By doing so, all of them should earn and glorify the honor of the three-revolution standard-bearers.

What is also important in developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to a new high stage is to render proper guidance over the movement by the party organizations and functionaries in accordance with the demands of developing reality. The party organizations and functionaries, by deeply realizing the spirit and demand of the congress, should work out effective measures to further accelerate the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by closely linking it with the movement to follow the examples of the unsung heroes.

Party committees at all echelons should render uniform guidance over the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should vigorously push ahead with the movement as the task of the party committees. At their sectors and units, the party organizations, functionaries, and three revolution teams should set bold and high goals to carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and place the emphasis on political work for their attainment. To this end, they should responsibly solve pending problems. In addition, the movement should be properly summed up and evaluated.

Today, the party members and working people of the country are convinced that the congress will serve as another milestone for the march of our people, who advance with the spirit of Chollima waging the speed battle. Deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions are a sacred struggle to further strengthen our revolutionary forces and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

All party members and working people should more firmly rally around the party and the leader and vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. By doing so, they should win new victory in revolution and construction.

/9274
CSO: 4110/033

PAK NAM-KI MAKES '3 REVOLUTIONS' SPEECH

SK200630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Speech by Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at the opening session of the congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions held on 18 November at the 8 February Cultural Hall--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In the magnificent circumstances in which all working people of the country, with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence in the might of our people's invincible unity and cohesion around the party and the leader displayed through the eighth SPA elections, are bringing about new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction, today we are opening the congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

This congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will sum up the achievements and experiences won and gained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. This congress will also discuss the tasks to further deepen and develop the movement in accordance with the demand of the developing reality.

This is the first congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Thus, the congress will vigorously encourage our people's struggle to bring about even greater upsurges in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and culture. [applause]

Comrade: The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is organized and led by our party. It is a new and high-level communist popular movement to wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are our party's general line for socialist and communist construction, and are a fundamental way to imbue the society with the chuche idea.

On entering the 1970's, based on the assessment of the historic victories won in the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea, our party put forth the slogan for the chuche-ization of the society and vigorously encouraged the party and people to struggle to implement it.

The reality at that time, when the revolution and construction were developing to an even higher stage and our party and people were facing a new task in struggle, required vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and strengthening of the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces to bring about new great upsurges in socialist construction. Through our party's initiation of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, a powerful popular movement to wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--it was possible to more properly meet such an urgent demand of the developing revolution.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a brilliant embodiment of our party's unchanging policy to bring about ceaseless upsurges in the revolution and construction by waging popular a movement through attaching great importance to it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The masses of people are the creators of history and the decisive forces for revolution and construction. Success in revolution and construction depends on the mobilization of the working people's creativity. Carrying out the revolution and construction by depending on the working people's creativity is the fundamental demand of the chuche idea and popular movement is a powerful means to meet this demand.

In carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction, our party has found a decisive guarantee for victory in the mobilization of the masses' creativity and initiated and developed various popular movements in accordance with the demand of the revolution, the desire of the masses, and their preparedness at every stage of the developing revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following liberation the all-out ideological movement for the construction of the country, the production movement, and the illiteracy elimination movement were waged. These movements were the movements of all masses which made our people turn out in unison in the struggle to build a new Korea following liberation.

Meanwhile, the chollima movement and the chollima work teams movement waged during the postwar period were all people's general march movements which made it possible to bring about great chollima upsurges on the ravages of the war.

All these popular movements were reflections of our people's aspiration and demand to build a new rich society and to build a socialist and communist society under the leadership of the party and the leader. Thus in the practice of the revolution, the movements displayed great vitality and won proud achievements. [applause]

By upholding the party's slogan "Let us advance with the spirit of riding the chollima!," our people waged the movement of all people's general march. By doing so, they overcame severe trials in the postwar period, thus establishing the foundation of the self-reliant national economy and accomplishing the historic task for socialist industrialization in only 14 years.

Through all people's chollima march, the socialist economic and cultural construction was accelerated and our party's policy of the speed battle was brilliantly revolutionary spirit of the chollima waging the speed battle. As a result, ceaseless innovations were achieved in all sectors and units of socialist construction.

Thus, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the continuation of the pouplar movements persistently waged during the period from the construction of a new society following liberation to the socialist industrialization of the postwar period. At the same time, it is the development of those movements to a new higher stage.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the highest-level popular movement which was initiated through the development of the chollima work teams movement at the time when the chuche-ization of the society was vigorously pushed ahead under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, in its essence and and in its mission, is the same as the chollima work teams movement. However, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions seeks much higher goals and heavier tasks than those sought by the popular movements during the socialist basic construction of the postwar period and during the period of the overall industrialization. It is the popular movement carried out under the leadership of our party.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions based on the new turn made in the spiritual and moral trait of the working people through the chollima work teams movement and based on the epochal progress made in socialist economic and cultural construction. It is the movement which seeks higher goals than those sought by any other movement in the past.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the movement of all people's general march to accelerate the chuche-ization of the society through the vigorous three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--under the slogan "Ideology, technology, and culture, all in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea!" This precisely is the revolutionary essence of this movement.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a new popular movement to strengthen the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and accelerate socialist and communist construction by respecting the principles of the speed battle and the ideological battle and by systematically linking the ideological remaking work with the collective innovations in economic and cultural construction.

This movement is a high-level ideological remaking work to make all members of the society ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries by waging the ideological revolution more vigorously in accordance with the demand for the chuche-ization of the society. At the same time, it is a high-level popular technological innovation movement reflecting the demand of reality at a time when industrialization is completed and socialist construction has reached an even higher stage, and is a high-level popular cultural remaking movement waged on the stage of the developing revolution where the construction of the completely victorious socialist society is planned.

Because of its correctness, since its inception the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has rapidly expanded in all areas of socialist construction and has displayed its great vitality in waging the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. [applause]

In all areas of the people's economy; in the education, cultural, and health organizations; in the People's Army and the People's Security Forces' and in all other units the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been vigorously waged. As a result, the movement has expanded to a movement of all people and a movement of the society, and has become the work of the masses. Since the inception of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, 2,170 units in the nation have won the red flag of the three revolutions and 11 units have enjoyed the honor of winning the two red flags of the three revolutions.

In the course of the movement to win the red flags of the three revolutions, the task of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--has been vigorously pushed ahead. As a result, great successes have been won in the communist human remaking work and in socialist economic and cultural construction. Above all, through the vigorous ideological revolution, great changes have been made in the ideological and spiritual trait of the party members and working people and in their working styles and lives.

All sectors and units which turned out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, upheld the party's policy to give priority to the ideological revolution and persistently carried out the ideological remaking work to make the party members and working people true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

While placing emphasis on possessing loyalty to the party and the leader, indoctrination on the chuche idea, indoctrination on the party policy, and indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition were further intensified. In this course, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people have been prepared as true communist revolutionaries armed with chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook, possessing loyalty to the great leader and our party as their revolutionary faith and duty, and devoting themselves to the struggle to implement the party's policy.

The standard bearers of the three revolutions and the working people of the Pyonghang textile machine plant who have won the two red flags of the three revolutions, the standard bearers and working people of the three-revolution red flag blast furnace shop of the Hwanghae iron complex, and the standard bearers and working people of the Wonsan veterans plastic plant, the Nagwon cooperative farm in the Toksong County, and many other plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, and cultural and health organizations which have won the red flag of the three revolutions are winning great successes in their work to deeply and comprehensively study the works of the great leader and the documents of the party; to take the teachings of the leader and their embodiments, the party's policy, as their firm faith and revolutionary belief; and to thoroughly accomplish their given revolutionary task by using those teachings and documents as yardsticks.

Today, all our standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people are filled with firm determination to arm themselves with the great leader's teachings and the party's policy given to their sectors and units, to uphold the party and the leader with the single mind of loyalty, and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, it is the noble ideological and spiritual trait of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people and it is their revolutionary will to uphold the leadership of the great leader and the party center, to protect and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically at the expense of their lives under all circumstances, and to sacrifice their youth and lives for the party and the leader. [applause]

The changes made in the ideological and spiritual traits of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people in the course of placing emphasis on the ideological revolution and vigorously waging the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions can be fully realized in the revolutionary fighting spirit to take the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and their embodiment, the party's policy, as a firm guiding principle and to implement them thoroughly.

Today in our country many great monumental structures glorifying the era of the Workers Party have been built and ceaseless innovations have been achieved in accomplishing the great economic construction tasks given by the party. This shows the positive and unconditional spirit which the party members and working people possess toward the order and direction of the party and leader.

Our heroic soldier-builders and standard bearers of the three revolutions possessing the burning loyalty to advance through a thousand hills and seas if called by the party have built the world-famous Sohae lockgate in only 5 years with our own design, technology, and materials. This proud success is a living example of the loyalty of our people and soldier-builders of the party and the leader and of their positive and unconditional spirit to implement the party's policy.

Today, under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one!," our standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people are helping and leading one another. They are faithfully working and struggling for the party and the leader, for the fatherland and people, and for the society and their organizations. In performing their work at the guardposts of socialist construction, they are continuing to devote themselves for the interests of the party and revolution and for the interests of the society and people, not for their own reward and honor. They are continuing to work calmly, no matter whether other people notice or not.

The standard bearers of the three-revolution red flag (?shop) of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the standard bearers of the three revolutions of the Chongsan cooperative farm who have won the red flag of the three revolutions, and its No 3 work team which has won two red flags, and many other units are actively struggling to help other backward work shops and teams. In doing so, they are achieving collective innovations in production and construction along with others.

The three-revolution red flag No 4 pit of the Komdok mining complex, the three-revolution red flag Pyongyang No 3 long-distance vehicle transportation unit, the three-revolution red flag Taesong mine, and many other three-revolution red flag units have vigorously waged the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by linking it with the movement to follow the examples of unsung heroes. By doing so, they have won collective innovations in accomplishing the task of the three revolutions and have won great successes in implementing the party's policy of positive indoctrination.

All three-revolution standard bearers and working people, deeply realizing that our socialist fatherland is the bosom of the great leader and the party, are highly displaying their hoble spirit of devoting all their wisdom and strength for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and for the consolidation of the socialist system of our country.

In the course of the powerful march of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the tasks of the ideological revolution put forth by our party have been thoroughly carried on. As a result, all units have been strengthened by the ranks of loyalty which will be boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader in any storms or in any trials. The tree-revolution standard bearers and working people are working and living as the people of the revolutionary country and as the people of the struggling era. They are filled with revolutionary zeal and spirit and are sacrifically struggling with conviction in the victory of the revolution and with faith in the future. [applause]

In the course of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the technological revolution has been vigorously carried on. As a result, ceaseless upsurges have been brought about in scientific and technological development and in socialist economic construction.

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, farmers, scientists, and technicians, and three-revolution teams, by upholding the party's policy of the technological revolution, have vigorously waged the popular technological innovation movement. With the consciousness that they are the masters of the technological revolution, the three-revolution standard bearers and working people have overcome all remnants of the old ideas such as technological mysticism, conservatism, and empiricism, which hamper technological innovation. They have strengthened creative cooperation with scientists and technicians. As a result, over the past 10-year period of the three revolutions alone, many valuable technological innovation ideas, inventions, and suggestions for improvement have been presented and their introduction into production has greatly contributed to seeking the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and accelerating production and construction. [applause]

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, and technicians of the extractive, metallurgical, and chemical industries and of the construction sector have solved many scientific and technological problems for the chuche-ization of the people's economy. By doing so, they have expanded the material, fuel, and power bases of the country and further strengthened the self-reliance of the metallurgical industry. The three-revolution standard bearers and workers, by strengthening creative cooperation with scientists and technicians and vigorously waging the popular technological innovation movement, have introduced the chuche-oriented iron production method, imporved and expanded metallurgical furnaces, and strengthened the iron production base of the country. By doing so, they have helped the chuche-ization of the people's economy.

They three-revolution standard bearers and technicians of the Anju district mining complex and the soldier-builders of the pit construction have vigorously waged the popular technological innovation movement and solved many scientific and technological problems for developing new coal mines. Thus, they have actively contributed to strengthening the fuel base of the country.

Meanwhile, the soldier-builders of the People's Security Forces and three-revolution standard bearers, who have turned out in the construction of the Taechon power station, have introduced many technologial innovation ideas into construction, thus performing brilliant feats in expanding the power base of the country. [applause]

In the furious flames of the popular technological innovation movement to expand and strengthen the fuel and power bases of the country and to achieve the chuche-ization of the people's economy, research personnel of the Central Mining Research Institute of the Ministry of the Mining Industry [as heard] have won great success in the work to develop new science and technology for the utilization of our own materials and resources. Thus, they have greatly helped the acceleration of the chuche-ization of the people's economy.

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, and technicians of the machine industry and other sectors of the people's economy, by upholding the teachings which the great leader gave in June 1985 for the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, have manufactured many modern large and precision machines for improving the technology and equipment of the people's economy.

In particular, emphasis has been placed on solving the scientific and technological problems to expand and strengthen the plant facilities, mining facilities, transportation facilities, electronics equipment, and automation equipment production bases. As a result, the modernization of the people's economy has been actively pushed ahead.

The three-revolution standard bearers and working class of the Nagwon machinery complex, with the spirit that hand grenades, large water pumps, excavators, and cranes were produced with our own efforts and wisdom in order to implement the party policy during the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation, have successfully manufactured a large oxygen separator with our own strength, technology, materials, and facilities. Thus, they have greatly contributed to developing the chuche industry of the country. [applause]

There, the standard bearers of the double three-revolution red flags of the cast iron shop, by introducing many valuable technological innovation ideas, have improved the quality of the high-pressure precision valve foundry products and increased their production. By doing so, they have saved manpower, created large profit for the country, and contributed to manufacturing the large oxygen separator ahead of the schedule.

The three-revolution standard bearers of the three-revolution red flag No 1 cast steel shop of the Yongsong machinery complex have set forth a bold plan and actively struggled to solve the technological problem for manufacturing a 10,000-ton press. They have introduced 11 inventions and 98 valuable technological innovation ideas. By doing so, in just 1 year they have manufactured the 10,000-ton press, which normally requires 4 or 5 years even in countries with advanced industries. [applause]

The research personnel of the Hydraulic Engineering Research Department of Machine Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences have developed and manufactured (?2,500-ton) and 15,000-ton ultra high-pressure hydraulic presses, thus improving the ultra high-pressure hydraulic engineering technology of our country to the world level. Meanwhile, the technicians of the 10 May plant have won success in the research work to manufacture modern machineries and facilities with our own technology and materials. By doing so, they have greatly contributed to realizing the mechanization of coal cutting work. There are numerous other three-revolution standard bearers and working people who have presented valuable technological innovation ideas to solve the technological problems for production and construction, and contributed to developing the science and technology of the country and strengthening its economic might.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is an important way to accelerate the popular technological innovation movement and bring about ceaseless upsurges in production. The three-revolution standard bearers of the double three-revolution red flag Kwangchon food processing plant, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have established a firm independent material base. By depending on this base, they have produced many delicious and nutritious food stuffs. By vigorously waging the technological innovation movement, they have won great success in increasing the variety of food stuffs and in improving their quality.

In the course of the vigorous technological revolution, many plants, enterprises, shops, and work teams have achieved innovations in production and construction, fulfilled the state plans by their daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly targets, and stabilized production at a high level. Their ranks are now expanding with each passing day.

In the course of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the cultural revolution has been also actively pushed ahead. As a result, a great success has been won in the work for intellectualization of the society and the establishment of the socialist cultural living style. [applause]

Through the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, intellectualization of the society, the main task of the cultural revolution, has been accelerated. At all units, three-revolution standard bearers and working people have been mobilized in the high-level on-the-job study system such as plant colleges, fishery colleges, and farm colleges and full conditions have been provided for their study. As a result, over the past 10-year period, numerous technicians and junior technicians have been nurtured. They are now playing great roles in the technological innovation work and in production.

At plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, technical training systems and technological study systems have been properly established and operated. As a result, the overall level of the working people's technology and skills has been enhanced.

The struggle to learn modern technology has been actively waged. As a result, many workers have been nurtured as high-level skilled workers who are fully familiar with their equipment and possess high-level technology. In addition, among the agricultural working people, the ranks of tractor operators has been drastically expanded.

The three-revolutions standard bearers, teachers, office staffs, and students of universities and other schools at all levels have powerfully waged the struggle to firmly establish chuche in education, improve the quality of education, and embody the study-goes-first principle. Following this course, the ranks of the most excellent class and school have even further increased. In particular, the field of higher education, including Kim Il-song University and Natural Science College, has attained the success of nurturing not a few junior doctors and candidate junior doctors by waging the struggle to implement the party's policy of bringing about many doctors and junior doctors in their twenties and thirties.

Upholding our party's chuche-oriented theory on literature and art and wise leadership, the three-revolutions standard bearers, writers, and artists have contributed to indoctrinating the people and developing the literature and art of the country by creating countless films--including the revolutionary film "Star of Korea"--the music dance epic "Song of Glory," and other excellent literary and art works in recent years alone while displaying a lofty sense of loyalty and creative enthusiasm. [applause]

The three-revolutions standard bearers and workers have actively participated in literary and art creation work, upholding the party's policy of generalizing literature and art. As a result, our literature and art have rapidly developed on the basis of the masses. Those at many units, such as the Kaesong veterans' medical instruments plant which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Kusong medicine plant which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Kaechon county garment factory which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Pukchong Munhwa cooperative farm which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, have grown to be three-revolutions standard bearers with a high level of cultural attainments who are able to play more than one musical instrument, write poems, sing songs, and dance by actively conducting mass art team activities.

Great changes have taken place in establishing a mode of socialist clean living. The standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have made it possible to efficiently work always in a clean and neat environment by keeping the inside and outside of plants, enterprises, and organ tidy and sanitary while dynamically conducting a campaign for tidiness in production and life. Upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have shaped the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang and other major cities in a more grandiose and splendid way meeting our people's aesthetic sentiments and a modern sense of beauty, and have turned the villages of the working class into beautiful places good to live in. In addition, they have built countless rural villages, including Sinchon-ri in Chongju County and Nahang-ri in Pukchong County which have won the red flag of the three revolutions, into substantial places convenient to live in and have changed coastal areas and river sides into more beautiful places.

Thanks to the great concern of the great leader and our party, the standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have built new schools, hospitals, theaters, cinemas, palaces for school children and juveniles, gymnasiums, fun fairs, and Changgwangwon-type cultural resort facilities at many places in the country, thus enabling our people to further accelerate the revolution and construction while enjoying a more civilized life.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to implement the party's policy of generalizing sports, the physical strength of the workers has been further improved and numerous excellent players have been produced among the masses.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been steadily stated. As a result, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been accelerated and a great advance in realizing the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea has been achieved. All achievements attained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions over the past period are an outcome of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and are a brilliant fruition of the vitality of the lines of the three revolutions and the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. [applause]

In conformity with the demands of the developing revolution in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea had come to the fore, our party took the epochal measure of dispatching three revolutions teams to many sectors of the national economy to enhance the guidance of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and to firmly turn the three revolutions into the work of the masses, and has dynamically led the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to be waged as an all masses-scale and whole society-scale campaign.

Having ensured that the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions have spread to the whole country by the method of creating an example at a unit and generalizing experience, our party center has clearly delineated all theoretical and practical questions, including the essence and purpose of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the principle of conducting the movement, and has energetically led the movement to give full play to great vitality in practice. [applause]

As a result, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions spread to the whole country and showed great value in only a few months after it was launched.

Success and victory in a mass movement largely depend on how correct fighting slogans and goals are set to conduct it. During the period when the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions heartily appealed to the masses and was powerfully waged, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly elucidated central tasks which should be carried out through this movement and set forth the militant and revolutionary slogan reading "Ideology, technology, and culture--all as demanded by chuche," thereby enabling all standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers to wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with clear goals, directions, faith, fighting spirit, passion, and conviction. [applause]

When the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions began to rapidly expand and develop, our party made it possible to firmly guarantee the party and political guidance of this movement by stabilizing an orderly guidance system from the central organs to provincial, municipal, and county organs and enabled all functionaries and workers to conduct this movement without even the slightest deviation with correct methodology. Our party has led the movement to constantly deepen and develop in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing revolution and movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, thus making it possible to spread the flames of the three revolutions to the whole country. Our party has awarded the red flag of the three revolutions, which contains its great trust, to the units which have shown examples in carrying out the three revolutions, and it has granted the title of labor hero--the supreme honor of the Republic citizens--other citations, and the honor of national merits and has admitted the standard bearers of the three revolutions, who have been disciplined and tested through practice, as WPK members. Thanks to the existence of the party center's wise leadership and great consideration, the standard bearers of the three revolutions have steadily waged the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions always with high pride, revolutionary confidence, and overflowing vigor and enthusiasm. They have made shine the honor of being the standard bearers of the three revolutions while effecting constant renovation at all posts of socialist construction. [applause]

Indeed, the period from the launching of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to the present is a glorious path shining with the wisdom of the leadership of the party and the leader, who put forward outstanding ideas and guidelines regarding the communist mass movement and has led the entire party and all people to realize them, and is a proud fighting course in which the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers have effected constant renovation and advance in all fields, including the economic, cultural, and national defense construction fields, while giving priority to the work of remodeling ideology by upholding the party's policy of the mass movement. [applause]

With the sentiments of boundless reverence and burning loyalty of the participants in the congress and the standard bearers of the three revolutions at this significant place of today, I respectfully extend the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center who have made it possible to enact constant upsurges in socialist construction by illuminating the road ahead of socialist and communist construction and by spreading the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to the whole country as a result of setting forth the line of the three revolutions through extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership. [applause]

Comrade, we are now facing the honorable task of consolidating the successes that have already been attained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to deepen and develop this movement onto a higher stage in accordance with the new demands of the developing revolution.

The dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the most important mass movement which we must adhere to at present.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions on an all-people scale, as a whole society-scale movement, we should brilliantly realize the party's intentions to accelerate the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, to create new, uninterrupted upsurges in socialist construction, and to hasten the cause of reunifying the country.

The primary and central task in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to basically adhere to the ideological revolution and carry it out vigorously. Only when the ideological revolution is carried out well can all members of society be made to be genuine communist revolutionaries, and their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness be highly displayed in a way that vigorously accelerates socialist construction.

We should vigorously push ahead with the ideological revolution by placing a premium on preparing the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and leader in accordance with the demand of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

To prepare the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to endlessly deepen indoctrination on the chuche idea among them. Only when indoctrination on the chuche idea is carried out well can the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people be armed firmly with the chuche-type revolutionary outlook on the world and the chuche idea be thoroughly embodied in revolution and construction.

All the units risen in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should establish the traits of precisely reflecting the work of historically and fully studying and grasping the great leader's works and party documents, including the "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," under the party slogan of "The entire party, let us study," in the targets to occupy in the ideological revolution and of executing it. In particular, they should concentrate great efforts on deeply studying and thoroughly executing the great leader's teachings and party policy given to their sectors and units and plicy related to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

The key to training the people to make them genuinely chuche-type communist revolutionaries is to make them cherish boundless loyalty to the great leader and party in their hearts. We should assume indoctrination on loyalty for the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the basis of the indoctrination on principles and conduct them in a way that comes to fruition by correctly combining the indoctrination on virtues and the indoctrination conducted through the living examples of loyalty.

We should make the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people firmly establish the revolutionary view of the leader, cherish loyalty as revolutionary faith as well as a sense of obligation, and become ardent revolutionaries defending the party and leader politically and ideologically and by sacrificing their own lives by indoctrinating them on the wise character and accomplishment of the great leader and our party.

To train the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to strengthen indoctrination on revolutionary traditions. The glorious revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by the great leader and being developed and enriched by our party are the historic roots of our party and the revolutionary as well as durable cornerstones that guarantee the victory of the revolution. [applause]

We should organize and conduct revolutionary traditions indoctrination extensively and intensively in various forms and methods so that all three revolutions standard bearers and working people can resolutely defend and purely inherit and develop our party's revolutionary traditions. The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should thoroughly carry out the party's slogan "Let us carry out production, learning, and life as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did," and continuously add luster to our party's revolutionary tradition through practice.

Revolutionary indoctrination and class indoctrination are an important guarantee to make people enthusiastic communist revolutionaries strongly armed with the working class' class-mindedness. We should more vigorously conduct class indoctrination in conformity with the demands of the current situation in which the environment of revolution within and without is very complicated and in which we are in tense confrontation with class enemies, to ensure that all the three revolutions standard bearers struggle resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarism and have the spirit of endlessly hating South Korea's anti-people fascist ruling system, landlords, subjugating capitalists, and reactionary bureaucratic clique.

We should ensure that the three revolutions standard bearers and working people resolutely oppose all forms of opportunist ideas and elements and thoroughly root out flunkeyism and dogmatism among them. We should prevent even a minor elements of bourgeois ideas and the old life habits from infiltrating into us.

The ever-aggravating situation with each passing day, owing to the maneuvers for aggression and new war provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, requires that we carry out all work in a revolutionary and militant way, thoroughly reject even a little idleness and slackening, and always maintain an alert and mobilized posture. The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should maintain high revolutionary vigilance, sharply watch the enemy's moves, and should be well ready to cope with any unexpected situation. The officers and men of the KPA and the People's Security Forces should perspire more in combat training and political training to strengthen the combat capabilities in every way.

Intensifying socialist patriotism indoctrination is an important requisite to bring up people to be communist revolutionaries with chuche established in them. We should intensify indoctrination on the fatherland among the three revolutions standard bearers and working people so that they can devote everything to the struggle for the endless prosperity of the fatherland, with love for the socialist fatherland and with the spirit of national independence.

Aspiring for something new is an important trait of those engaging in revolution. We should provide the three revolutions standard bearers and working people with the correct concept of that which is new so that they can value that which is new and continuously aspire for it.

We should make an effort to intensify indoctrination on collectivism and communist morality for the three revolutions standard bearers and working people. Collectivism is the basis of the socialist and communist social life, and the way of activities of communists. We should intensify the collectivism indoctrination to ensure that the three revolutions standard bearers and working people oppose individualism and selfishness and value the interests of the group and society, so as to fill the entire group with the communist way of life in which they help and encourage each other, work, learn, and live together in accordance with the principle of collectivism--namely, one for all and all for one.

In particular, we should make a great effort to indoctrinate and remodel those who have been left behind so that all of them can be brought up to be the three revolutions standard bearers. We should effectivley conduct ideological indoctrination on learning from the unheralded heroes' examples in all sectors and units so that many unheralded heroes and meritorious persons can be produced in the groups to which they belong.

At the same time, we should intensify communist morality indoctrination so that all of them adhere to communist fidelity and people-oriented good manners, work and live in conformity with the way of cultural life and the life pattern of socialist society, and voluntarily observe socialist laws and regulations.

We should effect a great upturn in the ideological revolutionary struggle by effectively carrying out ideological indoctrination and the ideological struggle in conformity with the lofty target put forward by the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions.

The next major task of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions is to vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution. The central direction of the technological revolution at present is to firmly adhere to the line of chuche-izing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy to innovate the technology for the development and utilization of raw materials, fuel, and energy, to realize the modernization of technological equipment based on the rapid development of the mechanical, electronic, and automation industries, and to enhance the technological production process, production methods, and managerial activities onto a new scientific base. We should concentrate our efforts on solving the scientific and technological problems arising in chuche-izing the people's economy to solve the problems of raw materials, fuel, and energy more satisfactorily based on the resources of our country, and to continue to augment the structure of each sector of the people's economy toward perfection.

We should wage a vigorous struggle to improve technology in all sectors, to accelerate the general mechanization, automation, remote control, and robotization of production, and to realize the general mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, thereby accelerating the modernization of the people's economy. At the same time, in all sectors and units that have launched into the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, we should work hard to carry out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and the robot-begets-robot struggle. We should rapidly develop science and technology and extensively introduce the results of the modern scientific and technological achievements to actively introduce modern technological means, including computers, into economic management so that we can enhance production and managerial activities onto a new scientific base.

One of the important tasks in successfully carrying out the vast task of technological revolution assigned to us is to wage a vigorous mass movement for technological innovations. By further organizing the mass movement for technological innovations, pushing it ahead with objective and self-conscious planning and supervision, and extensively organizing various types of work, such as the movement to create the model technological innovation plant and model work place and work team, we should strongly encourage the three revolutions standard bearers and working people to effect technological innovations and to occupy higher fortresses of science and technology.

The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should boldly put forward a lofty task of technological innovation, which is included in the objectives of the resolution of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, carry it out without fail, and actively wage a struggle to extensively introduce the successes which have already been obtained in technological innovation into production. Everyone should clearly put forward at least one invention, creative device, or rationalization plan as part of the objective of the resolution of technological innovation, and make active efforts to realize it.

The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should combine their strength and wisdom with those of the scientists and technicians to carry out the lofty technological innovation tasks they put forward and actively solve the scientific and technological problems involving production. We should wage a vigorous struggle against even minor elements hampering and blocking the progress of the technological innovation movement and thoroughly overcome them to have the three revolutions standard bearers and working people actively launch into the technological innovation movement and carry out the technological innovation task successfully.

Effecting new upsurges in socialist economic construction is an important task assigned to all the three revolutions standard bearers and working people today. An unprecedentedly lofty task of economic construction has been assigned to our people today. We should brilliantly carry out this year's plan, make the significant next year a year of great upsurge in socialist economic construction, and accelerate and soon complete the major construction projects, such as the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Taechon power plant, and Kwangbok Street. In order to successfully carry out this vast task, all the people should work hard to effect continuous innovations and upsurges, upholding the party's militant slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae lockgate."

The slogan "Let us powerfully accelerate the march of the eighties in the method of the construction of the Sohae lockgate" contains our party's determined revolutionary will to make the 1980s a great decade of victory by effecting constant renovation and advance by following the invincible revolutionary spirit and fighting mettle displayed by the Sohae lockgate constructors. We should create constant renovations and miracles on all fronts of socialist economic construction by following the revolutionary spirit and fighting mettle--the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the orders and directives of the party and the leader fully displayed by the Sohae lockgate constructors. [applause]

With the high revolutionary zeal and stand of being masters that assistance from the upper echelons is better than no assistance, but they do work with their own strength even though without assistance, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should weather difficulties facing themselves with their own strength and powerfully accelerate production and construction, making what they do not have and finding what they lack. All sectors and units should normalize production at a high level by overfulfilling the daily, every 10-day, monthly, and every index of assignments of the national economy and produce and construct more with the existing labor power, materials, and equipment by actively searching for and mobilizing inner reserves and by strengthening the struggle for economization. Along with this, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should make active efforts to improve the quality of products, to minimize the standard of material consumption per unit of product and the costs of products, and to save materials.

The standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should standardize and normalize enterprise management as demanded by the Taean work system and actively participate in correctly enforcing the independent economic accounting system, thus fully demonstrating the might and vitality of the new economic management system. At present, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should even further enhance the revolutionary spirit and thoroughly implement the party's line of the technological revolution, thereby brilliantly fulfilling this year's plan for the national economy.

Vigorously pushing ahead with the cultural revolution is an important task assigned to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Today, the central task of the cultural revolution is realizing the intellectualization of the whole society. On the basis of successes and experiences attained in the past in implementing the policy of intellectualizing the whole society, we should further plan and coordinate the work of elevating the cultural and technological level of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers onto that of college graduates. Along with this, we should vigorously wage the struggle to help workers possess the knowledge of general science, technology, and modern technology.

The educational field should clearly reflect the work of improving the quality of education in the resolved targets of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and carry it out, thus nurturing students into competent engineers and experts and particularly producting many young doctors and junior doctors in their twenties and thirties.

The field of culture and art should actively have a broad range of working masses participate in creating literary and art works by implementing the party's policy of generalizing literature and art among the masses, thereby bringing our chuche-oriented literature and art into full blossom on the basis of the masses.

Along with this, the field should thoroughly implement the policy of generalizing sports among the masses.

Concentrating efforts on firmly establishing socialist culture in production and life is among the important tasks assigned to the cultural revolution. The work of establishing culture in production and life is not simple practical work, but creative work designed to reform labor conditions and the living environment as demanded by chuche. The standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should timely repair production facilities and mechanical equipment and assiduously take care of workshops, resting rooms, and cultural and welfare facilities by voluntarily participting in this work with the correct recognition of socialist culture in production and life. In addition, they should shape the urban areas, the districts of workers, and the rural villages into more beautiful places better to live in by powerfully conducting the campaign to build up home towns.

Everyone should be attired and lead his private life in a tidy, modesty, and frugal manner, meeting socialist aesthetic sense by thoroughly establishing a socialist living mode.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should be further organized and constantly deepened and developed to successfully attain the high goals for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions set by the movement. An important question in developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions onto a higher stage is to set fighting goals in a daring manner and attain them to the end.

Today, our revolution has reached a very high stage in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being raised as a general duty, and the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism in being stage.

Only be setting high goals can the demand of the developing revolution be successfully met through the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the three-revolution standard bearers and working people be made to actively turn out to accomplish the tasks of the three revolutions with even higher confidence and ambition.

The units mobilized to win the red flag of the three revolutions should set forth long-range and short-term plans in a mobilizing but realistic manner and should make the three revolution standard bearers and working people attain their goals with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through swamps. At the same time, the work to sum up and evaluate the movement should be conducted at a high political and ideological level in accordance with the demand of the party.

An important guarantee to deepen and develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in accordance with the demand of the developing reality is to strengthen party guidance over the movement. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the work of the party. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should be linked with the work of the party and should be properly guided by the party. Only then can the movement advance with correct objectives and goals in accordance with the demand of the party policy, its system and level be enhanced, and its ceaseless development be achieved.

The party organizations should regard the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as the work of the party committees. They should render uniform guidance over the movement and vigorously encourage the three-revolution standard bearers and working people to the struggle to attain their goals.

The three-revolution teams are the vanguard unit of the three revolutions dispatched to give guidance over the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Party organizations in all echelons should place importance on the three revolution teams and should pool their strength to more vigorously push ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Enhancing the roles of the working organizations is an important way to develop and expand the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as the popular movement of society under the guidance of the party. Party organizations should intensify guidance over the working organizations. By doing so, they should make the working organizations actively carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the situations of their organizations. At the same time, proper guidance should be given for the administrative and economic functionaries so that they will link the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with the rural economic work and will responsibly guarantee material and technological conditions for the attainment of goals.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the great banner of socialist and communist construction. Thus, waging the three revolutions vigorously is a fundamental guarantee to achieve the chuche-ization of society and the complete independence of the working people. All three-revolution standard bearers and working people should ceaselessly deepen and develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in accordance with the intent and desire of our party. By doing so, they should make new great progress in waging the three revolutions. [applause]

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions organized and led under the wise leadership of the party and the leader is the movement of a grand march which displays the spirit of the chuche fatherland--Chollima Korea--accelerating the socialist and communist construction and the unyielding will of our people who never succumb to difficulties, never are conceited over their success but ceaselessly advance and struggle for new victory. [applause]

We should turn out in unison in this great popular movement to vigorously wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. This is the noble mission and duty of the three-revolution standard bearers and working people. All three-revolution standard bearers and working people, by turning out in unison in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, should make new turn in all areas of ideology, technology, and culture and should bring about great upsurges in socialist construction. The struggle of our people, who are vigorously advancing under the three red flags of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution, is honorable and rewarding, and only victory and honor await us. [applause]

By firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by vigorously beating the drums of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--let us all more vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

/6662
CSO: 4110/031

NODONG SINMUN ON DPRK'S SOCIALIST SYSTEM

SK250504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 22 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 November special article: "Glorifying the Socialist System Is a Lofty Duty Assigned to the People"]

[Text] The socialist system of our country is the most superior social system in which the party and the state take total responsibility for the life and fate of the people and take care of them. Cherishing deep in the hearts the high pride and honor of living in the superior socialist system, we should devote everything to the struggle to defend and glorify this thankful socialist system.

The socialist system is a revolutionary gain, which the communist revolutionaries and people obtained with their blood, and a superior system which gives the popular working masses the genuine reward and happiness of life.

For this reason, the true communist revolutionaries more ardently love their fatherland and socialist system than anyone else and unhesitatingly devote even their lives to the battle to defend and safeguard the socialist system.

Today, the socialist system of our country is being consolidated and developed into a system of society in which it is better to live and which further prospers. Only when all party members and workers defend, safeguard, and endlessly glorify this socialist system can not only they but also their descendants enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

The question of defending, safeguarding, and glorifying the socialist system is mainly the matter of defending the socialist system and reservedly displaying its superiority and the matter of initiatively providing and enhancing such factors as affecting the consolidation and development of this system.

It is, above all, important to deeply recognize the superiority of the socialist system of our country in order to defend, safeguard, and endlessly make shine the socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should help the workers to thoroughly recognize the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half of our country and, thus, to resolutely struggle for defending it and to make active efforts to consolidate and develop it.

The thought and emotion of trying to defend, safeguard, and glorify the system are fully displayed when we deeply recognize how superior this system is. As the people deeply recognize, in theory and practice, the fact that the socialist system provides an independent and creative happy life for the popular working masses, their revolutionary zeal to defend, safeguard, and make shine this system is growing stronger.

Today, the most superior political, economic, and cultural system has been established in our country, and the popular working masses have become the masters of state power and production means. Political freedom and rights are substantially guaranteed for the popular working masses, including workers and peasants, and their material and cultural life is responsibly taken care of. This is the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country.

Today, the workers of our country possess suffrage and the right to being elected, regardless of differences in their ages, gender, occupations, and the degree of their property and knowledge, and have freedom of and rights to all types of political activities, including freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of demonstration. Also, they enjoy a happy life without having to worry about food, housing, clothing, the education of their children, and medical treatment.

Having groaned without any rights in the past, our people proudly participate in the political activities of the state as the masters of the country. As social assets are further increasing, the life of the people are becoming more affluent and civilized. This is the reality of our socialist fatherland.

Our people feel deep in their hearts that the socialist system of our country, which has been provided by the party and the leader, is a most superior social system in which people's dignity and value are guaranteed at the highest level. This is why our people deem it their greatest pride to live under the superior socialist system and are struggling with the lofty revolutionary zeal to defend and glorify it, devoting their lives.

In safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system, it is also important to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader and to highly uphold them. The leader and the party of the working class play a decisive role in building the socialist system and in consolidating and developing it.

The socialist system is the fruition of the revolutionary struggle of many stages to achieve the independence of the masses of working people. Apart from the party and the leader, we cannot contemplate the organizational leadership of this struggle and the unity of the socialist system.

The leader [suryong] organizes and leads the work of constantly consolidating and developing the socialist system, even after its establishment, through his creative ideological, theoretical, and practical activities.

Today's strengthened and developed socialist system of our country is a noble result of the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center. Therefore, the superiority of this socialist system is synomymous with the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the greatness of our party.

The socialist system of our country is the noble revolutionary gains which have been provided by the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The course of establishing the socialist system in our country in the past--when it was a backward colonial and semifeudal society--had to traverse a protracted and arduous road of struggle.

From the first day when he embarked on the road of the revolution, the great leader had a lofty plan to build a paradise on this land, barren of exploitation and repression. Since then, he has brilliantly realized the plan.

Apart from the energetic activity and leadership of the great leader who has devoted his all to establishing a superior chuche-oriented socialist system in our country by leading the people, standing at the head of the most rigorous road of revolution, we cannot think of the fact that our country was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' rule in the past and that since then it has been shining as a prosperous socialist country.

For our people, the fatherland is synonymous with the respected and beloved leader, and the great leader constitutes precisely our socialist fatherland, because it is totally thanks to the respected and beloved leader that they could put an end to the history of miserable national ordeal in the past and are today living under the superior socialist system. That is why, firmly believing in the truth that defending and glorifying the socialist system lies precisely in holding in high esteem and following the great leader, in safeguarding and defending the leader's lofty dignity by all means, and in implementing the line and policies of the party and the leader, our people are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader in accordance with this truth.

In the rigorous periods of the past, our heroic fighters of Wolmi Island and the 10 party members of Nagwon resolutely safeguarded and defended the respected and beloved leader and struggled, devoting their youth and lives to defending the line set forth by the party and the leader. This vividly shows how firm their faith in upholding the party and the leader in order to defend their fatherland and the socialist system was.

Today, when the revolution and construction have advanced far, even though the circumstances and conditions of the revolutionary struggle have changed, the past revolutionary spirit and faith should be more highly displayed in safeguarding, defending, and glorifying our socialist system.

In our country today, a new brilliant chapter has been unfolded on the road of consolidating and developing the socialist system under the leadership of the party and the leader. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is now wisely leading the work to further consolidate and develop our socialist system and to fully enhance its superiority through his energetic leadership.

As our party has organized and led the work to effect innovations and progress in all fields--political, economic, and cultural--through bold and broad operations, our socialist fatherland today is enjoying unprecedented prosperity and a brilliant future has been unfolded on its future road.

Through the experiences attained in their new lives, our people have been deeply aware of how today's socialist system in our country has been provided and how it has been infinitely glorified. This is why our people have linked the benevolence of socialist system with the party and why they are filled with the firm determination to infinitely glorify the socialist system by resolutely safeguarding and defending the party.

Anotehr important demand arising in safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system is also ti vogorously accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultura.

The superiority of the socialist system is precisely the superiority of the socialist political, economic, and cultural systems. The basic factors in consolidating these systems and in enhancing their superiority lie in strengthening the political and ideological unity of the masses of people and their material foundation and in fostering the people to become communistic human beings who have been prepared politically, ideologically, culturally, and technologically.

What all these factors have provided is precisely the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The line of the three revolutions propounded by our party is a most correct guideline which elucidates the genuine road of infinitely glorifying the socialist system. This is why our party members and working people are vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to carry out the line of the three revolutions propounded by our party to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

The incomparable superiority of the socialist system finds expression in the people's happy life. This means that socialist economic construction occupies a particularly important position in glorifying the socialist system. Therefore, for our party members and working people, thoroughly implementing the economic task set forth by the party constitutes their active contribution to glorifying the socialist system.

Therefore, we should thoroughly implement the party's economic construction line at their revolutionary posts and, at present, should vigorously push ahead with all major construction projects, including the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

In safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system, it is particularly important to lead all members of the society to properly abide by the laws, regulations, and all social order.

The superiority of the socialist system is guaranteed by the laws, regulations, and order of the state. Therefore, it is very important to lead the people to abide by the laws and order to defend the socialist system and to enhance its superiority. This is why, today, our party has stressed the need to establish law-abiding spirit among the people.

By highly displaying the spirit of thoroughly abiding by all laws and order of the state at any place, we should more firmly deepen the power of our republic and fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system.

As all of our people are vigorously struggling to more fimrly deepen our socialist system by firmly rallying around the party and the leader, our fatherland will be infinitely prosperous as the socialist country of chuche.

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CSO: 4110/033

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL AT UNIVERSITY'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK201005 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Together with the leading cadres of the party and the government, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th anniversary of the founding of this university. Along with Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, met with the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University, who greeted the 40th anniversary of the founding of this university, and posed for a photograph with them.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the site of function, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" erupted. The meeting hall seethed with the feelings of endless thanks, reverence, and admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded, strengthened, and developed the university into the supreme sanctuary of science and who has always led our people along the single road of victory by taking the lead in revolution and construction.

A fragrant bouquet was presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conveying the feelings of respect and admiration for him from all the faculty members and students of the university and from the people throughout the country. Beaming and waiving his hands, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returned a salute from the faculty members of the university, including old professors and doctors, who have faithfully traversed the road of revolution over the past 40 years by following the party.

Present at the function were comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council.

Together with the leading cadres of the party and the government, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated all the faculty members and students of the university on attaining brilliant success in fostering the people's cadres over the past 40 years by upholding our party's chuche-type education policy. He then posed before a camera with them. Entertaining feelings of honor to pose before a camera, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, the faculty members and students of the university are firmly determined to develop education and science work to a new, higher stage to meet the requirements of the situation in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea has developed.

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CSO: 4110/030

NODONG SINMUN CARRIES ARTICLE ON REMOLDING MAN

SK241102Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCAN)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 40th anniversary of the initiation of the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country by the great leader President Kim Il-song after liberation.

The article says this movement initiated by him after liberation was a great revolutionary torch of the ideological revolution, work for the remoulding of man.

The past 40 years of the cause of human remoulding that started with the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country are shining as a glorious history that has witnessed the remarkable successes and rich experience gained in the field of man remoulding with the brilliant inheritance and embodiment of President Kim Il-song's idea and theory on communistic remoulding of man under the leadership of our party, it notes, and gones on:

The wise leadership of our party in making the work for communistic remoulding of man victorious lies, above all, in the fact that it sets man's remoulding as one of the fundamental problems in the revolution and construction and saw to it that this work was placed definitely ahead of other work.

It also finds manifestation in the fact that our party correctly expounded the content and goal of this work in keeping with every stage and requirements of the developing revolution.

Our party set forth a policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society in the period after the establishment of socialist system and has led the energetic drive to carry it through. This policy serves as a might weapon in overcoming wrong ideological tendencies that may be discovered among people as the revolution advances and in educating and remoulding people as communistic human beings.

Accomplishing the work for communistic remoulding of man means to prepare all members of society as multilaterally developed true people who are possessed of ideological and spiritual traits and qualities proper to those in communist society. This work has come to develop onto a new higher stage after our party put forth the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

In advancing the policy of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave allround answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in the work for rearing men of communist type from the ideological and spiritual traits of a chuche-type communist revolutionary to his mode of activity.

The integral systematization of the theory on the general goal of the work for communistic remoulding of man and the law of its accomplishment is a great contribution of our party to the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Now this work is going on briskly among the party members and working people in our country in accordance with the correct guideline laid down by the party. Education in the party's monolithic ideology and education in loyalty have become the part and parcel of the party's ideological work, and education in party's policies, revolutionary traditions and socialist patriotism and other ideological education are conducted in close combination with revolutionary practice, with the result that everybody is equipping themselves well with the high spiritual outlook and qualities of a communist revolutionary.

The wise leadership of our party is also manifested in the fact that this work is being definitely turned into a work of the people themselves.

Noting that enormous successes have been achieved in the work for remoulding man's ideology under the leadership of our party, the article stresses:

The fact that the entire people, firmly rallied around the party and the leader in one ideology and purpose, are vigorously advancing toward the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, helping and leading each other along under the communist slogan "one for all and all for one!", clearly shows what a high level the work for communist remoulding of man has reached under the leadership of the party.

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CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG ARTICLE

SK251024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean people's revolutionary army in Nanpaizi, Mengjiang County, on 25 November, 1938, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and published the historical work "Let us break through the difficulties and continue to advance the revolution" which clearly indicated ways for bringing the Korean revolution to a continued upswing.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article entitled "militant banner that led the Korean revolution to a continued upswing" to the 48th anniversary of the publication of this historical work of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In face of the then situation when the Korean people were subjected to a more miserable lot and the Korean revolution was undergoing great ordeals, he in the work put forth a wise policy of actively tiding over the difficulties of the revolution and bringing the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted upswing, the article notes, and says:

In the work he, to begin with, gave an analysis of the adventurist essence of the military operations conducted by the leftist opportunists and their grave consequences, and expounded the fundamental ways to bring the Korean revolution to a continued upswing in the light of the prevailing situation.

He stressed, above all, the need for the Korean communists to firmly maintain an independent stand in the revolutionary struggle.

The independent stand is a fundamental stand which should be adhered to in the revolution and construction. Only when one firmly maintains an independent stand can he shape a revolutionary line and policy suited to the specific conditions of his country, firmly believing in the strength of his own and his people, and fight it out for the revolution of his country in any adversity. Only when he carries on the revolution with such unflinching views and stand can he successfully make the revolution of his country and actively contribute to the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to bring the Korean revolution to a continued upswing, it was important to have a correct judgment of the situation.

In the work he also set forth a new strategic and tactical policy for bridging over the prevailing difficulties and bringing the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted upswing.

He set forth the fighting policy of advancing KPRA units to the border areas around Mt Paekdu and organizing and launching more brisk military and political activities in the broad area.

In the last part of his work he clarified ways to successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks and stressed that all the commanding personnel and guerrillas should give full play to the indomitable revolutionary spirit, firmly ensure unity and cohesion of their ranks based on revolutionary comradeship and boldly fight the Japanese imperialists, united with the people in one body.

"Let us break through the difficulties and continue to advance the revolution," the historical work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Nanpaizi meeting, was an immortal militant banner that opened up the occasion of a turn in leading the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted development on the basis of the chuche idea.

/9274
CSO: 4100/060

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1985:

[Text] On 2 December 1985, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Give More Substantial Party Guidance to Economic Work." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 240, 13 December 1985, pp D 9-12: "NODONG SINMUN On Party Guidance of Economic Work."]

On 4 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make A Great Effort In Non-ferrous Metal Ore Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on making a great effort in non-ferrous metal ore production; exhorts all to bring about an epochal advance in extracting the large amount of mineral deposits especially in the Komdok and Yanggang Province areas to expedite economic development of the country; emphasizes that non-ferrous metals production is an important link in the overall plan of the party for making the party's economic construction operations be realized and instilling in the workers an understanding of the importance of the non-ferrous metals industry in the overall economic development of the country; calls for political work to be performed so that functionaries in the mining sector and in local party and administrative economic organizations will look after the welfare of those non-ferrous metals miners who are waging a difficult struggle with nature; calls for a greater effort to be made to provide the mines with the materials and equipment they need with special emphasis on the Komdok Mining Complex on a priority basis.

On 7 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite Next Year's Production Preparations." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity for preparing for production just as one prepares to win a battle with the enemy; cites the example of the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex which is now engaged in preparing designs for production in the first quarter of next year, overhauling and repairing their equipment and laying in a supply of materials and spare parts; calls for effectively utilizing the zeal of the working class through thoroughgoing production organization and for the guidance personnel to go out to the work sites to ascertain the actual situation rather than surveying the status from their desks fronts; calls for all coal and ore mines to throw themselves more forcefully into the year and production battle and for the railroad sector to mobilize and utilize the existing railroad facilities to the maximum; exhorts the party members and workers to work to accomplish all their assignments in preparation for next year's production.

On 9 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform New Year's Farming Preparations Well." The editorial notes that, as stated by Kim Il-song, farming preparations are the first step toward a bumper harvest; cites the example of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, which exceeded their grain production quota this year and which is presently engaged in substantial farm preparations; calls for humus and organic fertilizer production, seedbed arrangement and cold frame seedbed preparations to be started at once without falling into the temptation to put off such work thinking that there is still a lot of time left; calls for heightening the role of the rural party organizations in farming preparations which requires explaining the party's requirements to the farming masses to perform next year's farming preparations well so that a new upswing in agricultural production will be effected next year.

On 11 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make an Effort in Railroad Rolling Stock Production." The editorial notes that production is tantamount to transportation and the question of railroad transportation greatly hinges on whether or not rolling stock is produced for a railroad depends on rolling stock to operate; calls for further expansion and modernization of rolling stock production bases and indicates the role the ministry of railways and the state planning committee play in rolling stock production; notes the heavy burden of rolling stock production shouldered by the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory and the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory and calls for the functionaries and workers at the 6 July Railroad Factory to place paramount emphasis on production of car wheels for freight cars and locomotives; calls upon party organizations at all levels within the transportation committee to continue to perform political propaganda and economic agitation among the producing masses and thereby bring about innovations in rolling stock production bases.

On 13 December 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Much More Raw Materials and Fuel to the Metallurgy Factories." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on provisions of raw materials as the most important element in normalizing production in industry; states that the metallurgy industry is the pillar of a self-sufficient economy; calls upon all party members and workers to participate in scrap iron collection campaigns and collect scrap iron, metal filings and scrapped machinery under the direction of the appropriate sectors and thereby normalize production in the metallurgy factories and bring about a new upswing in iron and steel production.

On 14 December 1985, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Development of Reality and the Raising of the Level of Functionaries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 242, 17 December 1985, pp D 5-8: "NODONG SINMUN On Raising Functionaries' Ability."]

On 16 December 1985, at the upper left three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Demands of the Taean Work System." The editorial notes the 24th anniversary of Kim Il-song's organizing the Taean Work System and the necessity for implementing this system in order to expedite socialist economic construction, raise the living standard and demonstrate the superiority of the country's socialist system; emphasizes that the workers are the masters of production in a socialist society and thereby need to implement the Taean Work System in order to perform economic management according to scientific and rational principles; states that provision of collective guidance of party committees is an important requirement of the Taean Work System in as much as party committees are the supreme guidance organs in factories and enterprises; emphasizes that materials provision, cooperative production and transportation organization are important work which clearly demonstrate the superiority of the Taean System for scientifically and rationally managing the economy; calls upon all party members and workers to be clearly familiar with the basic spirit and demands of the Taean Work System and thoroughly embody it in managing the economy.

On 18 December 1985, at the middle left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Firmly Give Precedence to Excavation and Strippage." The editorial notes the necessity making a considerable effort in excavation and strippage for extracting coal and ore; states that the production process of the extraction industrial sector is divided into such areas as survey of natural resources, excavation, coal and ore extraction, transportation, ore and coal dressing, etc.; cites the example of the 8 November ore mine which has assured extraction of ore for over 10 years into the future by proper planning and organization of mine shafts with their accompanying networks of facilities; calls for placing priority on excavation and strippage not only for today but for the future as well; notes the party policy on placing excavation and strippage ahead of production and allocation of excavation and the forces of production, labor, machinery, materials and funds as a five to five ratio; emphasizes the role the party organizations at the 8 November ore mine played in opening up firm prospects for ore production and exhorts all party organizations in coal and ore mines to see to it that the party requirement to give precedence to excavation and strippage is steadfastly implemented.

On 21 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform Heat Management Work Well." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on heat and electric power management being one of the most important works in economic management; emphasizes the need for good heat management to conserve coal and electric power and heightening the responsibility of heat management workers; calls for conservation of even small quantities of coal and power and avoiding wastage of state property; urges everyone to participate in heat management work since there is no place which does not use heat; exhorts the functionaries in party organizations at all levels to go among the masses and explain the importance of heat management and thereby bring about a new transformation in heat management work.

On 23 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Organize and Direct the Winter Fishing Battle Well." The editorial notes that schools of fish are swarming in the fishing grounds of the east coast in unprecedented numbers and over 15,000 tons of fish were caught since the middle of this month; cites the example of the functionaries at the Yanghwa Fisheries Projects Office who achieved a catch of 2,500-3,000 tons of fish per day through battle organization and planning in accordance with fishing conditions; mentions that due to the influences of the cold front, fish appeared somewhat later off the east coast this year but the fishing conditions are excellent and all fishing vessels should be sent out steadily including 3,750 ton large stern trawlers, medium trawlers and small all purpose vessels; mentions the fishermen of the "Ogasan" and "Chongbangsan" fishing vessels which increased haulings 2-3 times per day more than the beginning of the month and caught over 80 tons per haul amounting to over 500 tons per day; calls for the functionaries in fisheries cooperatives to set up contacts ahead of time for sending all large and small fishing vessels out to see fully equipped, processing and transporting the fish to the nearest port; urges the functionaries to put the independent accounting system clearly into effect, calculates base cost accurately and give guidance and assistance with manpower and materials to catch and process much more fish.

On 25 December 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform Work With the Masses Well." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on party organizations thoroughly implementing the party's mass line and strongly binding the masses at all levels and strata in the fold of the party; stresses that party work is working with people entailing working in unison with the masses, cadre and party members; states that the mass line is the basic principle of party activity which embodies the chuche ideology and the basic requirement for strengthening the party; mentions that the party has achieved great success in the struggle to implement the party's mass line and the importance of the functionaries in party organizations thoroughly implementing the mass line by working with the masses; quotes a famous line by Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, "As a fish cannot live out of water, neither can a guerrilla band live outside the people"; concludes that the party is a party of struggle and the headquarters of revolution which arouses the masses to accomplish revolution and construction.

On 27 December 1985, at the top of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Highly Display the Excellence of Socialist Law Abiding Life." The editorial notes the 13th anniversary of the "DPRK Socialist Constitution"; quotes the following from Kim Chong-il's "On Intensifying Socialist Law Abiding Life", "We must continue to intensify the struggle to establish a revolutionary law abiding atmosphere, and have all social elements properly abide by socialist law abiding life"; notes that the scale of the national economy has grown to an unprecedented size that the intertwining of production elements has grown complex thereby requiring thorough respect for law and order in economic management by all units in all sectors of the national economy; calls for national executive organs to firmly establish legal explanatory personnel in organizations and factories and to explain the legal norms and regulations to the masses; notes that when party members and workers thoroughly respect legal norms such as the socialist constitution in accordance with the will of the party, the might of the country's state socialist system would be more firmly entrenched and endless upswings effected in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/037

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR APRIL-MAY 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April-May 1986

On 1 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite Construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on positively struggling to conquer the chemical and cloth summits; notes that the battle has already begun to begin construction of the Sunchon Vinalon complex and to create a construction speed from the outset according to the will of the party; calls for the functionaries and workers to accomplish all the tasks the party assigned to them for proceeding with the first stage of the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex quickly; calls for an effort to utilize manpower, equipment and materials effectively and to take advantage of the high spirit among the workers and helpers at the construction site; states that rear services work is tantamount to political work and the functionaries in local party and executive organizations must turn their profound attention to logistics and further create a shining memorial to posterity; urges all functionaries, workers and helpers to display a high revolutionary zeal and wisdom and bring about praiseworthy victory in building a large vinalon production base.

On 2 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Intensify Indoctrination in the Fatherland." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Improving and Strengthening Party Ideology Work," "party organizations must indoctrinate the people to ardently love the socialist fatherland with a high national pride and revolutionary satisfaction of living in the socialist fatherland of chuche which the great leader established and devotedly strive for its prosperous development"; notes the 40 years which have passed since fatherland liberation and the role of the new generations in building the country of the future; notes the role of such art films as "Wolmido" for indoctrinating the youth; calls upon all party organizations and functionaries to intensify indoctrination of the youth in the fatherland and calls for all party members and youth to cherish a love for the fatherland and devote everything to bring about the prosperity and affluence of the chuche fatherland.

On 4 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Deep Friendship Between Korea and Yugoslavia." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 065, 4 April 1986, pp D6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Lauds DPRK-SFRY Relations."]

On 5 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Generalize the Experience of Maengsan County." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song praised the Maengsan county party committee for the progress it made in beautifying the country and raising the living standard and the glorious party center took concrete steps for city/country party committees to emulate Maengsan County; recounts the Projects Maengsan county undertook such as making rock embankments along the numerous streams, developing local industry using local raw materials, etc.; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction," concerning eliminating the discrepancy between the city and countryside and the class differences between the working class and the peasants; emphasizes the need for developing local industry for production of consumer goods of good quality; calls upon all city and county party committees to generalize the experience of the Maengsan County party committee in shouldering responsibility for 1/200th of the country, beautify their county within the shortest period and render a large contribution to the party's plan for enhancing the living standard of their populace.

On 7 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Make an Effort To Develop Railroad Transportation." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on putting a foremost effort into developing key industries and railroad transportation while actively furthering the struggle to realize the 10 long range goals; states that coal and ore mines are producing a lot more coal and ore and chemical fertilizer factories are making a lot of fertilizer which must be transported to the iron and steel mills and farms and farm materials and construction materials must be transported to the countryside and Taechon power plant construction site; calls for the northern area railroad line construction workers to solidify the successes already achieved and wage a blitzkrieg to complete the remaining construction; notes the importance of adherence to railroad transportation regulations since rules are life for the railroads; calls upon all units and party organizations in all sectors of the national economy to strive to have the economic guidance functionaries and workers follow the will of the party and make an effort to develop transportation and bring about a great upswing in production and construction.

On 11 April 1988, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Materialize the Environmental Protection Law." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, no 072, 15 April 1986, pp D 1-4: "NODONG SINMUN On Environmental Protection Law."]

On 12 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Successfully Execute the State Budget For This Year." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY Report, Vol IV, No 071, 14 April 1986, pp D 15-18: "NODONG SINMUN On Implementation of State Budget."]

On 15 April 1986, the paper carried a full page editorial on page 1 entitled, "The prospects are Infinitely Bright For the Korean Revolution Advancing Under the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song." The editorial notes the celebration today of Kim Il-song's birthday, which is the highest festival of the nation, when the revolution is making even greater strides under his leadership midway in the eighties; states that the history of the Korean revolution is closely connected with the revolutionary activities of Kim Il-song and it is on the march to ultimate victory; discusses at length the founding of the party and solidification of the party rank and file; quotes Kim Chong-il on the need not only for present but for future generations to adopt Kim Il-song's ideology and theory as the party's eternal guidance ideology and theory, firmly adhere to his revolutionary exploits, struggle experiences, revolutionary working methodology and populist working habits and brilliantly inherit and carry on the revolutionary cause of chuche; emphasizes that Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities in building a new society, socialism and communism are the bulwark for strengthening and developing the party and gaining victory for the revolution and that the party center has performed meritoriously in adhering to these exploits and in inheriting and carrying the cause of revolution to completion; calls for implementing the decisions of the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee on rapidly developing key industries and railroad transportation and achieving a transformation in expediting the farming battle this year.

On 19 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Aspirations for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Will Be Realized Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 079, 24 April 1986, pp D 5-8: "Anniversary of 19 Apr Uprising in South Noted."]

On 22 April 1986, at the middle left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Expand Coal Production Successes." The editorial notes that all sectors of the national economy are not bringing about a new production upswing in accordance with Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee and coal is in great demand everywhere thereby requiring a continued effort to expand coal production successes; calls upon functionaries and workers in the coal mining sector to recognize the important role they play in national economic development and understand that mining even one ton of coal contributes to developing the country's affluence; calls for guidance functionaries to go to the mine pits and carry out their guidance roles like the commanders of guerrilla bands; emphasizes the role of logistics in seeing to it that the coal mines have the necessary equipment delivered on time; stresses that increasing coal production is an important assurance for endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

On 23 April 1986, at the upper right and center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Second Stage Construction of the Kimchaek Iron Works." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on decisively increasing the iron and steel production capacity by remodeling present and building new metals factories; notes that Kim Il-song recently issued instructions on expediting all construction objectives simultaneously for the second stage of the Kimchaed Iron Works and that forces must be appropriately dispatched and construction projects properly assigned; emphasizes the role provision of supplies plays in accomplishing construction projects;

states that construction of the second stage of the Kimchaek Iron Works will become another monumental creation arising in the age of the workers party; calls for all construction workers and helpers to muster their strength and wisdom to complete the construction and bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction by completing their construction objectives ahead of schedule.

On 25 April 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The KPA Is Our Party's Revolutionary Armed Forces Which Firmly Defend the Revolutionary Cause." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 080, 25 April 1986, pp D 16-19: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 28 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Strongly Establish Domestic Animal Feed Bases and Further Increase Animal Husbandry Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on establishing feed bases as the most important task in developing animal husbandry; notes that it is important to establish non-grain feed bases to provide ample feed resources for domestic animals in accordance with the age-old party slogan on changing grass into meat and that many feed bases have been created by using vacant land to grow feed and by planting feed crops prior or subsequent to main crops; calls for continuation of this program by creating overcup oak and hazelnut groves, growing millet, sprouts, turnips, etc. to produce feed wherever possible and establish many non-grain feed bases; calls upon the scientists and technicians in the animal husbandry sector to develop feed crop and feed legume planting procedures to increase the yield considerably; urges local party organizations and party organizations in the agricultural sector to launch bolding into establishing domestic animal feed bases and check up on their status frequently; exhorts all to more boldly establish domestic animal feed bases and thereby achieve a new breakthrough in animal husbandry production.

On 30 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite and Quickly Complete Northern Area Railroad Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on building more new railroads, placing two-way lines and sidetracks at busy stations and placing new spurs to further develop the country's railroad network; notes that construction of the northern area railroad is one of the vast projects for remaking nature; calls for the appropriate units to see to it that appropriate living conditions are provided to the railroad construction workers and that the materials are delivered on time; cites the need for establishing construction quotas by stage and by day for construction units such as the Pyongyang city and Kaesong city youth shock brigades and the Chongjin railroad construction brigade; urges railroad construction enterprises to calculate accurately the materials needed and wage a speed battle to provide them on time; exhorts all functionaries and construction workers to save time and work as in combat to bring about a collective innovation at each work site.

On 1 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Wave Higher the Banner of International Solidarity in

Accomplishing the Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause." The editorial notes that today is celebrated by the working classes throughout the world and quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "Let Us Go Forth Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Lenism and the Chuche Idea," on solidarity being the most powerful weapon of the working class which is needed in the struggle against international capitalism; discusses at length the struggle of the working class against exploitation throughout the world; notes that prevention of war and defense of peace are the serious needs of the era which can be realized only through a joint struggle of the people and the working class; criticizes the U.S. imperialists for their pretense of "Protection of Interests" and "Maintenance of Security" as excuses to introduce armed forces and weapons as "cooperation" and "defense"; calls for support of the struggles of the working class and oppressed peoples of other countries for independence against imperialism; concludes with assurance that the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause will eventually be victorious.

On 5 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About the Reunification and Prosperity of the Fatherland With the United Efforts of the Nation." The editorial commemorates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Liberation Association during Japanese rule; recounts major accomplishments during this period including the "Fatherland Liberation Association 10 Point Program"; points out that all Korean compatriots in the North and South and overseas are crossing all barriers of party factions, ideology and social system to unite against the "two Koreas" scheme of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique and are joining together in the national reunification front; concludes with confidence that the unified strength of the nation which inherits the sublime concept of the Fatherland Liberation Association cannot be prevented.

On 8 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Help the Construction of the Taechon Power Station." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on helping construction of the Taechon Power Station with a campaign of the entire party, whole state and entire populace; notes that the Taechon Power Station is the largest hydroelectric power plant in the country being built with indigenous designs, manpower and technology; emphasizes that aiding the construction of the Taechon Power Station is a work that cannot be left to someone else, but must be performed in accordance with party plans requiring main and support dams; calls for timely provision of cement, equipment and steel to the construction sites; calls for provision of living conditions for the construction workers at the construction site; calls upon all units in every sector, particularly party organizations and economic administration committees in North Pyongan and Chagang Provinces to provide dormitories and facilities for the convenience of the soldiers and construction workers at the construction site of the Taechon Power Station and to see to it that transportation facilities are made available for this construction project; calls for all to work together to complete this construction project ahead of schedule.

On 10 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Properly Support Economic Work Through the Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 095, 16 May 1986, pp D 7-9: "Party Role in Supporting Economic Work Explained."]

On 15 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Accomplish Good Quality Rice Seedling Transplanting In Due Season." The editorial quotes the party slogan, "In the Spirit of the Chongsan-ri People!," and Kim Il-song's words on timely performance of transplanting, and weeding; calls for concentration of manpower and machinery for transplanting and rapidly expediting all the ensuing farm chores; calls upon all the functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural mechanized warriors to perform preventive maintenance on tractors and transplanters on a normal basis and for proper preparation of soil and transplanting operations in accordance with chuche farming methods; calls upon party organizations and functionaries to mobilize all propaganda and agitation media to perform political work to heighten the zeal and moral of the farm workers; calls for all to go forth to participate in the transplanting battle and open the door to a new bumper crop.

On 16 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Catch a Lot of Sardines." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on further developing the fisheries to raise the living standard and as a good way to solve the question of side dishes for the people; quotes the proverb that starting is half the story and encourages all guidance functionaries in the fisheries sector to mobilize and put into use all the scientific facilities at their disposal to survey the school of sardines and prepare for a good sardine catch; calls upon all provincial, municipal and country economic administration organizations and functionaries to heighten their sense of responsibility and roles and map out economic organization for supplying sardines to the people in season; exhorts all functionaries and workers in the fisheries sector to add luster to themselves as victors in this year's sardine fishing battle.

On 17 May 1986, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Party Organizations Perform Work With Scientists and Technicians Well." The editorial notes that scientists and technicians bear the responsibility of contributing to the party and revolution through their skills as unsung heroes and meritorious workers; cites the experience of the Nagwon Machinery Complex which boldly gave assignments to technicians to the extent that they were able to solve every problem they encountered; calls upon party functionaries to bear responsibility for technical innovation of the scientists and technicians and arouse their confidence and bravery to bring every work, once begun, to completion; calls upon party organizations, scientists and technicians to keep in mind the will of the party and perform their work well with scientists and technicians and thereby bring about a new transformation in accomplishing the technical revolution.

On 18 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The South Korean People's Anti-U.S., Antifascist Struggle Will Triumph Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 097, 20 May 1986, pp D 10-14: "NODONG SINMUN On Kwangju Uprising Anniversary."]

On 19 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Entire Party Should Study." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, No 098, 21 May 1986, pp 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN On Importance of Study for Party."]

On 21 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Functionaries Responsibly Organize and Direct Economic Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on all guidance functionaries organizing and directing socialist construction and taking the lead in overcoming all obstacles; notes the various large-scale construction projects which the party has instigated such as the Taechon Power Station, Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Namp'o Lockgate and reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland; calls upon the economic administration guidance personnel to maintain the attitude of masters in organizing and directing the work to accomplish party policy; calls for all guidance functionaries to organize and perform all work with the attitude of masters and thereby bring about endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

On 22 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Campaign to Seek Out Materials Reserves According to the Appeal of Kimchaek Iron Works." The editorial notes that the working class at the Kimchaek Iron Works recently resolved to exceed their national economic plan while receiving a minimal amount of raw and processed materials from the state and appealed to all factories and enterprises nationwide to participate actively in this campaign and that Kim Il-song praised them for their resolve; states that numerous factories and enterprises are responding to this appeal; emphasizes that mobilizing internal reserves, conservation and increased production is the consistent party line and that the recent party call to carry out a campaign to find raw and processed material reserves is of tremendous significance in mobilizing and utilizing latent production forces of the country to the maximum and normalizing production at a high level; quotes Kim Il-song on avoiding waste and striving to produce more with the resources one has on hand; cites the important role played by organizational action in seeking out material reserves; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to expedite mobilization of reserves among the production workers and organize and draw the masses to active participation in this campaign, emulate the workers at the Kimchaek Iron Works and bring about a new upswing in production and construction through the campaign to find material reserves.

On 24 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Intensify Indoctrination in Party Policy." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on vigorously performing party ideological work as a basis for being armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology and party policy; states that party ideological work is for the purpose of rearing all functionaries, party members and workers as zealous communists and organizing and mobilizing them to implement the party line and policy; calls for imbuing the party members and workers with a strong revolutionary world outlook and a deeper realization of revolution and construction under the leadership of the party; emphasizes indoctrination in the revolutionary history of the party;

calls for all party organizations to concentrate their firepower on carrying out the tasks assigned to them by the party and to follow the slogan, "May the Whole Party Study!", in carrying out study programs on socialist and communist construction such as Kim Il-song's "Thesis On Our Country's Socialist Rural Question" and "Thesis On Socialist Education"; calls upon all levels of party organizations to uphold the will of the party, vigorously perform indoctrination in party policy and thereby firmly set up the party's unitary ideological system, further strengthen the revolutionary ranks and bring about an upswing in socialist construction.

On 25 May 1986, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Journey of Glory Travelled by the Chongnyon." The editorial notes that this is the 31st anniversary of the organization of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, (GAKRJ), under the leadership of Kim Il-song; extends warm congratulations to the more than 700,000 Korean residents in Japan on their anniversary; quotes Kim Il-song on the role of the GAKRJ; cites the policies of the GAKRJ against the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists and in support of the south Koreans in their struggle for the peaceful, independent reunification of the fatherland; recounts some of the victorious history of the GAKRJ and their present struggle to unify Korea in accordance with Kim Il-song's program for reunification; notes that the road ahead is very bright for the GAKRJ and all the Korean residents in Japan who are holding the sun of the nation, the respected and beloved leader, Comrad Kim Il-song, in high esteem and following the guidance of the beloved Kim Chong-il with the flag of the chuche idea flying high.

On 26 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Expedite Chemical Fertilizer Production Vigorously." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the need to conduction Vigorously." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the need to conduct periodic maintenance on and operate fertilizer factories at full capacity to produce various kinds of high efficiency fertilizer for the crops; notes that this is the time when rice seedling transplanting is in full swing on the cooperative plains "with the vigor of the Chongsan-ri people"; calls for all functionaries and workers in the chemical fertilizer production sector to uphold Kim Il-song's instruction and the party requirements and operate fertilizer production equipment at full capacity and produce more fertilizer such as nitrogen, phosphorus and phosphate fertilizers geared to the specific needs of soils; calls for consolidated innovations in allied fields in order to assure proper production and delivery of fertilizer to the fields; calls for raising up the role of the provision sector, such the electric power and railroad transportation sectors; calls upon all units, party organizations and three revolutions teams in allied sectors to direct manpower and economic organization and see to it that the fertilizer producers have a high sense of responsibility and the attitude of masters in equipment management work, thoroughly adhering to standard manufactory procedure and thereby bring about a new upswing in chemical fertilizer production.

On 27 May 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Plan and Organize the Supply Work in Accordance with the

Enhanced Zeal of the Masses." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 104, 30 May 1986, pp D 12-14: "NODONG SINMUN Stresses Supply Work Organization."]

On 28 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Entrench Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work" concerning the need for all functionaries and workers to be thoroughly familiar with the logic and guiding principles of the chuche idea so that they can solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in accordance with the requirements of revolution and the situation of the country; notes that party ideological work is for the purpose of strongly outfitting all party members and workers as communist revolutionaries in the chuche mold and having the popular masses maintain their position and role as masters of revolution and construction; calls for deep study of Kim Chong-il's thesis, "On the Chuche Idea" and maintaining the advances achieved in the seventies and eighties; emphasizes that the chuche idea is the great work which Kim Il-song has accomplished and to which all must adhere to accomplish the sacred feat of the Korean revolution.

On 31 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Incorporate Scientific and Technological Successes in Production." The editorial states that one of the main tasks which lies ahead in upholding Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the instructions he gave at the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee is expediting the technological revolution by incorporating into the production process the scientific and technological successes gained; quotes Kim Il-song on scientific and technological developmental planning and incorporating technical advances in the production process; calls for the functionaries to adopt the correct viewpoint on incorporating new technology and linking production provision and technical innovation work by incorporating scientific and technological successes in production; calls for mobilization of internal reserves as one of the projects for incorporating scientific and technological successes in production; exhorts all party organizations and three revolutions teams in all sectors of the national economy to expedite incorporation of scientific and technological successes in the production process by organizing and mobilizing the workers for this work and thereby bring about a new transformation in achieving the technical revolution.

8446/12851
CSO: 4110/024

MORE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Today, one of the methods by which the people's material and cultural lives can be enhanced one step further is by developing the local economy faster.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, has stated as follows.

"The problem of satisfying the material demands of military personnel can also be solved by comprehensively developing the military economy." ("Status and Role of the Military in Building a Socialist Country"--a separate volume page 14)

Developing a fast-paced local economy is important in order to better satisfy the people's varied consumer demands.

Human life requires a variety of consumer goods and the demand therefore will increase both in quantity and quality as living standards improve. In a socialist society, the residents' various and ever-increasing demand for consumer goods can be harmoniously satisfied by simultaneously developing a large-scale central industry and a local economy.

To develop the local economy is particularly important in the circumstances where the locality, especially the county, is becoming an independent living unit.

Province, city and county are independent living units, and in particular the county is a comprehensive one. Development of the local economy can be achieved with the county as the unit. The development of the agricultural economy is also directed by the county. The local budget system, which is a unique socialist budget system of the party, is also executed with province, city and county as the units. Therefore, in order to quickly enhance the living standard of the local people, the effective use of natural economic conditions in each area and comprehensive economic development are required for the continuous increases in local income, thus providing a foundation for the application of national assistance to the local economy.

The party has for a long time been making efforts and plans for comprehensive local economic development. As a result, today's county has been maintaining itself as a strong base for the local economy and playing a strong role in enhancing the peoples' living standard. Changsong County and Maengsan County's experiences are living proof that if the county achieves comprehensive economic development and has sound economic management, there are unlimited possibilities for improvement of the material and cultural living standard of its people.

Development of the local economy means enhancement of the peoples' living standard by mobilizing and utilizing the abundance of latent local productivity to the fullest possible extent.

In order to make rapid progress in overall production, there should be a guarantee of maximum mobilization and utilization of latent productivity in all areas of the nation, and a guarantee of balanced development among different sectors and regions and between central and local areas. Development of the local economy permits rapid production of consumer goods without additional national expenditure of labor force, compensation or means. It fully utilizes and mobilizes local resource material, idle labor and idle resources.

Local areas have advantageous conditions to achieve epoch-making increases in the production of peoples' consumer goods.

With the unique directives of the party to make a simultaneous improvement of large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industry, there is an average of 18 or more local industrial plants in each county, and their latent productivity is enormous. Also there is an abundance of various raw material sources within easy access.

In mountainous areas, there are not only abundant underground resources but also various fruits, wild herbs and vegetables, oil-bearing crops, raw materials for the production of fabric and paper, and food for domestic animals. The sea also provides raw materials for local industry, such as various fish and seaweeds. The party has for a long time directed the better use of mountain resources in mountain areas and sea resources in coastal areas. If local areas enthusiastically follow the directives of the party to effectively use mountain and sea resources, they can easily solve the problems of raw and resource materials which are needed for local industrial development, thus developing their economies in accordance with the particular situation of the local area and enhancing the peoples' living standard.

Development of the local economy can enhance the effectiveness of investment, and lower the cost of consumer goods.

Raw material, resource and transportation expenses take up a large portion of total manufacturing expenses. Because the production location is far from the consumer markets, raw material must first be transported to the production location and the finished products then transported from there to the consumer markets. In order to remove these complicated transportation processes, and enhance the economic effect of investment, the areas supplying resources, raw materials and manufactured goods should be located close to the production locations and consumer markets, thus eliminating complicated transportation problems. Local economic development based on local raw materials and resources takes advantage of locally abundant natural resources and agricultural produce and subsidiary products. Therefore, expenses for raw material, resource materials and transportation will be reduced. This provides an economic basis to lower the prime production cost and price for consumer goods, and permits an easier solution to the strained national transportation problem.

Likewise, the comprehensive development of the local economy allows a closer approach of production and consumption in a specific distinct unit and accelerates the process of materialization of industrial and agricultural products. Therefore, this can save labor expense and raise social labor productivity, thus bringing rapid development of production. This shows that the party's directive is very just in directing comprehensive development of the local economy through utilization of the given natural economic conditions according to the specific local situation, thus bringing about an overall uniform enhancement of living standards in different local areas.

In today's local areas, there exists a healthy economic foundation and many capable cadres with which to achieve rapid development of the local economy. These areas should solidify their present accomplishments and make greater efforts for comprehensive development of their local economies, thus raising their development one step further, and bringing about a new turning point in the improvement of the peoples' lives.

In order to accomplish these tasks, above all, the responsibility and role of local workers should be further increased.

As the party showed, the party's leadership toward revolution and construction can be realized through its cadres. Even though the party's directives for the development of the local economy have proven their justifiability and vitality through their realization so far, the final outcome will depend greatly on the presence of struggle by appropriate local workers.

There remain many problems facing the local economy which we should exert our efforts to solve. We should better maintain the raw material base, normalize production at local industrial plants at a higher standard, mobilize and utilize previously underutilized goods and raise the quality and increase the quantity of food items and daily necessities. These are the tasks all workers should make a great effort to accomplish. When workers of the local party, administrative and economic departments have a firm grasp of and shrewdly execute the task of development of the local economy in a manner appropriate to the local situation, then overall economic development can accelerate and a new turning point in the people's lives can be reached.

The task of developing the local economy is a creative one. In a situation where local areas are given different characteristics, leading workers should develop high initiative to meet their needs, thus achieving rapid development of the local economy. The workers should maintain a firm grasp of the specific situation, and use their heads to find a method of realizing the party's policy and powerfully mobilize the masses.

When all the local workers perform the county economic task in a revolutionary manner with a strong will and revolutionary ability, it will be possible to mobilize and utilize the preparation and potential for local economic development, so that the party's demand for achievement of local economic development will demonstrate greater vitality.

13269/8309
CSO: 4110/13

NODONG SINMUN ON INCREASING PRODUCTION

SK231103 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 16 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 November editorial: "Let Us Increase Production by Effectively Using Existing Production Equipment"]

[Text] One of [the] important tasks confronting us at present is to make the existing producting equipment operate at full capacity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important thing in mobilizing and using reserves is to make the established plants run at full capacity.

Making the existing production equipment operate at full capacity is an important guarantee for increasing production without largely increasing state investment.

Thansk to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party, numerous small and large-scale plants and enterprises have been constructed in every corner of our country and their potential for production is extremely remarkable. If we make all of them run at full capacity by successfully managing and operating them in conformity with the demand of the Taean work system, we can further increase production with the existing plants and enterprises only. Because of this, under present circumstances in which an important task to strengthen the economic might of the state and to enhance the people's lives in an epoch-making manner is presented, our party demands that we run existing production equipment at full capacity and regularize production at a high level.

Operating existing plants and enterprises at full capacity is an important question arising in accelerating the construction of important projects. Construction of important projects, including construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex and Taechon the power station, is based on operating existing plants and enterprises at full capacity and normalizing production at a high level. It is possible to accelerate the construction of important projects to the extent possible only when the existing plants are at their full capacity and when they satisfactorily produce and provide in a timely manner construction material and equipment, especially steel products and cement. When all plants and enterprises normalize production at a high level and certainly fulfill the assigned tasks daily, monthly, quarterly, and by index, the work of providing materials can be successful, thus, making it possible to create favorable conditions for production in the overall sectors of the people's economy.

All sectors and units of the people's economy as well as workers at complexes should make their utmost efforts to make existing production equipment operate at full capacity. In order to do this, they should first prepare economic organizational work and command over production.

The zeal of our party members and workers who have vigorously launched into the struggle for socialist economic construction by upholding the militant slogans of the party is fervent. Following the revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos demonstrated by the constructors of the West Sea lockgate, they are overflowing with resolve to further develop our economy to a higher stage in conformity with the plan and intention of the party by unconditionally carrying out the assigned task without fail. If concrete organizational work and a flexible command over production by the leading functionaries are added to this, it is possible to increase production more than now. Leading functionaries of the committees and departments of the State Administration Council, of the provincial administrative and economic committees, and of complexes should go down to the production site where production is actually being carried out and concentratively carry out the work of successfully operating production equipment after thoroughly investigating actual conditions. With the lofty spirit of the revolution, the party, the working class, and the people, workers should have materials and fuels reach the production site in a timely manner without fail by successfully coordinating work with the related sectors and with plants and enterprises. In addition, they should prepare economic organizational work in a flexible manner to meet changing conditions and should leave no room in normalizing production by correctly assuming the command over production.

Thoroughly taking measures for supplying materials and fuel by organizing work for the management of the equipment is an important demand in operating the plants and enterprises at full capacity. Equipment is a basic tool in production, and materials and fuel are essential to production. However fervent the zeal of the producers may be, it is impossible to make the plants operate at their full capacity when the facilities are not in good enough repair to operate at full capacity or when raw materials, fuel, and materials are not supplied in a timely manner. Complexes and the plants and enterprises under them should normally understand and grasp the status for repairing and fixing equipment and for providing raw materials and materials, repair and fix the equipment by design, and especially provide raw materials and materials in a responsible manner.

Complexes should correctly make contacts with complexes of the relevant sectors by promoting the role of supply companies and should correctly receive and supply materials in accordance with plans and contracts. Plants and enterprises should secure spare parts for more than 3 months and conformity with the demand of the party and should establish strict rules and discipline to have the technical regulations and standard manufacturing procedures thoroughly observed in utilizing equipment. Furthermore, they should economically utilize raw materials and materials by continuously renovating techniques.

Plants and enterprises should create favorable conditions for the normalization of other plants and enterprises by giving priority to producing and guaranteeing cooperative products, which are dovetailed by plans and contracts.

To make complexes and the plants and enterprises under them operate at full capacity, it is necessary to promote the role of the planning staff. The planning staff of plants and enterprises is expected to uniformly adhere to and guide all matters directly related to production under the leadership of a chief engineer who knows production very well--matters extending from planning work to guidance for technical preparation and for production procedure. Therefore, the planning staff of plants and enterprises is placed in a very important position in making existing production equipment demonstrate their capacity. The planning staffs of plants and enterprises should responsibly, rapidly, and correctly carry out the assigned tasks presented to them and should jointly resolve problems arising in normalizing production by highly demonstrating the spirit of cooperation and unity.

To make the existing plants and enterprises operate at their full capacity, it is necessary to continuously renovate old machine equipment and production procedures by vigorously carrying out the technical renovation movement. All plants and enterprises, by upholding the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Congress, should have workers and technicians actively participate in the technical renovation movement and have them boldly carry into practice creative devices for the rationalization of producton necessary to resolve scientific and technical problems arising in renovating old machine equipment and production procedures. Plants and enterprises should successfully resolve problems arising in renovating machine equipment of plants by themselves by vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement of Uune 1985 and by increasing production for various machine tool-begets-machine tools, including large-sized machine tool-begets-machine tools and special machine tool-begets-machine tools. In addition to concentrating on resolving scientific and technical questions of renovating various techniques for utilizing materials, fuel, and power and of saving workers from hard labor, they should proceed with the work for technical renovation.

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CSO: 4110/033

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON EXPANDING TECHNICAL INNOVATION

SK151142 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 14 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 November editorial: "Let Us Constantly Enhance Success in Technical Innovation"]

[Text] Many achievements have been attained in carrying out the technological revolution since the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee. The Movement for technical innovation has been vigorously conducted in all fields of the national economy and thus, new countless valuable investions, creative devices, and rational ideas have been presented and applied to production. In particular, scientists and engineers who have been assigned to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site have been of great benefit to the country by excellently solving scientific and technical problems and rising in constructing the plant, while upholding the intentions of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The entire party, the whole country, and all the people should powerfully wage the technological revolution by turning out to it, thereby effecting a new turn in developing the technology of the country.

By constantly enhancing success in technical innovation, all fields of the national economy should bring about a new turn in further promoting the development of the country, in accelerating the performance of this year's plan for the national economy and the construction of major plants, and in expediting the realization of the great 10 prospective objectives for socialist economic construction.

An important question in constantly enhancing success in technical innovation is for the functionaries and workers to heartily accept the party's intention of expanding technical innovations and to devote themselves to carrying it into practice.

Today, our party sets forth the technological revolution as the crux to economic development and as an important strategic line. Our party has put the great efforts of the party into carrying out the technological revolution in order to brilliantly realize the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has exerted all endeavors to completely liberate workers from hard labor, and is more vigorously pushing ahead with the technological revolution at present.

Our party's firm determination and will are to achieve the rapid development of the national economy by accelerating the technological revolution, to further enrich the fatherland and make it prosperous, and to provide a socialist and communist paradise, where the entire society is imbued with the chuche idea, for our people. Therefore, those who attain exploits in the struggle for technical innovation can become loyal revolutionary fighters who defend and uphold the party and the leader through revolutionary practice.

The functionaries and workers should accept the intentions and demands of the party and the leader, who put forward the technological revolution as the party's important strategic line, as their faith and put a spur on technical innovation by devoting themselves to it. In particular, they should concentrate great efforts on technical innovation by recognizing that a key to carrying out in a short period of time the grand task of building major establishments, whose construction is under way in accordance with the grand conception of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the economic construction operations of our party, lies in technical innovation. Every functionary and constructor assigned the construction of major establishments should innovate technology and successfully capture the technological fortress at all construction sites.

It is important to push ahead with technical innovation to the end with the spirit of invincibility. The work of technical innovation is a course of creation and research and inevitably accompanies difficulties. Those who yield themselves to difficulties and hardships cannot enjoy the honor of being renovators. Once they undertake a technical innovation assignment, all workers, engineers, and functionaries should certainly make success in fulfilling it by turning even unfavorable conditions into favorable ones with the undaunted fighting spirit and mettle of not giving in to adversity and with the untiring zeal for research.

We are now at the crossroads of the revolution and are building socialism amid a fierce struggle against the enemy. This being the case, technical innovations cannot be done in such a way as to put off the innovations until tomorrow if they cannot be completed today. They should be done only by way of the speed battle.

Our functionaries and working people should press forward with the technical innovation work in a blitzkrieg manner by embodying the revolutionary principle of the speed battle put forward by our party in technical innovations. In this way, they should see to it that all the sectors and units make science and technical problems our party tries to solve come to brilliant fruition at an early date.

It is imperative to make a good job of organizational and guidance work over the technical innovations. Our party has already given complete answers to the methods and ways needed for the implementation of technical innovations.

However, success in technical innovations depends on how the party organizations and functionaries operate and command the technical innovation work just as the execution of all policies does. Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should plan for technical development in a correct manner based on their concrete reality, feasibility, and possibility by adhering to the technical innovations and should vigorously organize and mobilize the workers and technicians to implement the plan.

Functionaries should always make a good job of supporting and helping those who have come up with ideas on technical innovations, no matter how trifling they may be by going deep into reality with innovative flair, of solving the pending issues, and of correctly appreciating ideas when they have proven their worth.

At the same time, party organizations and functionaries should pay great attention to the work of the technical innovation shock brigade, actively induce the broad masses into technical innovations, and concentrate great effort on introducing valuable inventions, contrivances, and renovations produced by the masses into production and spreading them broadly.

Technical innovations are not something that does not have anything to do with production. Functionaries should come to a correct understanding that technical innovations are an important work designed to increase production with fewer raw materials and less consumption of energy and therefore press forward with technical innovations by concentrating primary effort on them. In particular, responsible functionaries at plants and enterprises should adhere to and push ahead with the technical innovation work.

Technical innovations are a work that is to be launched by the masses. Our party demands that the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people rise up in vigorous technical revolution. Our functionaries, working people, and technicians should use their intellect for technical innovations and make efforts to effect more technical innovations.

In particular, members of the three revolutions work teams should consolidate the successes they have already been attained and make a great contribution to the national technical development by achieving still higher technical innovation successes in cooperation with the workers and technicians.

Thus, they should achieve still greater advances in turning the technical innovation movement into a mass work and effect new, still higher advances in achieving the cause of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and science-oriented.

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CSO: 4110/030

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SUPPORT FOR VINALON PLANT CONSTRUCTION STRESSED

SK150420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Rallies of employees to preferentially produce and supply equipment and materials needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon plant, while upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have been held at plants and enterprises at many places. Rallies of employees have been held at the Kim Chaek iron complex, the Chollima steel complex, the Hwanghae iron complex, the Yongsong machine building complex, the Taean heavy machine complex, the Nakwon machine complex, the 8 February cement complex, the Yupyong forestry office, and other plants and enterprises.

Reports and speeches were made at the rallies.

The reporters and speakers noted: Some time ago, the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site; defined the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as one of the most important construction projects to solve the question regarding our people's food, clothing, and housing; and taught that all forces must be concentrated on the construction of the plant.

They pointed out: Since the Sunchon vinalon complex is an important construction project under construction amid the great expectation and attention of our people, our party has given great significance to the construction of this project and has taken all steps so that the entire party, the whole country, all people, and the entire army can stick to and actively accelerate its construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committe, has noted: There is no more important task to our struggling party than improving the people's standard of living by carrying out economic construction well.

Terming the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as a project of the entire party, the whole country, and all people to further improve our people's standard of living, the reporters and speakers said: The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the great leader's teachings and the party's decisions and directives should be fully displayed to preferentially produce and ensure the supply of equipment and materials needed for the construction of the project.

At the rally of employees held at the Chollima steel complex, the reporter and speakers stressed the importance of their duty of being charged with producing a large share of steel products and second-stage metal processing goods needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, and discussed the question of preferentially producing and ensuring the supply of steel products for the plant construction site. In particular, they noted: We should quickly produce and ensure the supply of stainless steel pipes, urgently needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, by accelerating the construction of the stainless steel pipes production base new under way at the final stage.

At the rally of employees held at the Hwanghae iron complex, the reporter and speakers stressed the question of planning and coordinating the work of commanding production and ensuring the supply of raw materials and other materials while giving priority to the production of steel products, needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, and the question of producing many steel products while spending less fuel by making the most of waste heat and gas.

The reporter and speakers said: In particular, we will produce high-quality angle bars, thick plates, carbon steels, and other steel products needed for the construction of the plant by putting in a good order and reinforcing rolling equipment and by thoroughly observing technical specifications and standard manufacturing procedures and will ensure the production and supply of the assigned amount of steel products for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex before the 20th of every month.

At the rally of employees held at the Taean heavy machine complex, the reporter and speakers talked about the great pleasure of upholding the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as deputy to the SPA some time ago, and said: Always with the pleasure and glory on that day, the Taean working class will be endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and create new miracles and reforms in producing equipment for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

They talked about the question of giving top priority to ensuring the production and supply of countless kinds of equipment for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, including large-capacity transformers, large-size motors, and boilers, by giving full play to the might of the heavy machine production base established thanks to the great leader's grand plan.

Also, the employees of the Yongsong machine complex held a rally and fortified their resolve to unconditionally ensure the production and supply of a large amount of standardized equipment and plant facilities, including high-pressure shaping machines and methanol synthetic towers, before the assigned date while cherishing deep in mind the great leader's teachings and the party's intention that the entire party, the whole country, and all people should vigorously support the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

At the rally, the reporter and speakers said: The endless pleasure and glory of having upheld the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a deputy to the SPA are more deeply spreading into the heart of the Yongsong working class with each passing day. The Yongsong working class will display once again the honor of being an exemplary plant of self-reliance and a powerful enterprise in producing plant facilities needed for the Sunchon vinalon complex.

At the rally of employees held at the 8 February cement complex, the reporter and speakers emphasized the question of producing cement over 10 percent more than the goal every month and preferentially supply it to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site by more powerfully advancing in the spirit of having overfulfilled the production assignments for this year every month.

The reporters and speakers at the rallies of employees at plants and enterprises at many places expressed their firm resolve to vigorously wage the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions and for following the examples of the unheralded heroes and to give top priority to ensuring the production and supply of equipment and materials from the standpoint of taking responsibility for the construction of the plant like KPA soldiers and construction workers.

Resolutions were adopted at the rallies.

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CSO: 4110/030

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NORTH PYONGAN RECLAMATION PROJECT ENDED--A meeting of agricultural workers of North Pyongan Province was held yesterday in Yomju County to complete the construction of the Taegyeda reclamation project ahead of schedule, while upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions and instructions of the party. Present at the meeting were Yi Chong-won, vice chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; Yi Ha-sop, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Rural Economic Economy Committee; Chang Son-kang, secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, administrative, and economic institutions and workers' organizations, together with the agricultural workers of the province and builders in the construction site. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Nov 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4110/033

NATIONAL FORUM ON PRESCHOOL EDUCATION HELD

SK221015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)—A national science and experience forum of pre-school educationists was held in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, on 20 November to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers," a classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In the work President Kim Il-song made a scientific exposition of all theoretical and practical problems arising in the upbringing and teaching of children—the position and role of the upbringing and teaching of children in the revolution and construction, the collective upbringing and teaching of children as a basic form and method of rearing men of communist type, the improvement of the qualifications of nursery school and kindergarten teachers, the laying of the material foundations of nurseries and kindergartens with the assistance of the state and the public to the upbringing and teaching of children.

The speakers said:

The classical work of President Kim Il-song gave a unique exposition of the problems arising in the building of socialist pre-school education and in upbringing and teaching of children, thus indicating the most correct way of further strengthening the upbringing and teaching of children.

They pointed out that President Kim Il-song has established a new chuche-oriented revolutionary viewpoint of the upbringing and teaching of children for the first time in history and indicated the fundamental principle of bringing up children in a collective way at the state and social expense and thereby newly clarified the basic way for the upbringing of men of communist type and the solution of women's questions.

Great successes have been registered in the upbringing and teaching of children in a communistic way under the wise leadership of our party, the speakers said.

Successes and experiences in the upbringing and teaching of children were introduced at the forum.

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CSO: 4100/060

NODONG SINMUN WELCOMES MPR'S BATMONH

SK180046 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 17 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November editorial: "An Envoy of Friendship of the Fraternal Mongolian People"]

[Text] An MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, will arrive in the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang today to pay an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation will serve as an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Mongolia, which were forged and have been daily developed amid the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause, to a higher stage. It also encourages our people, who are struggling to accelerate socialist construction and accomplish the cause of national reunification while upholding the banner of the three revolutions under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and will contribute to enhancing unity and cooperation among the socialist countries.

The Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh which will come here with the friendly sentiments of the fraternal Mongolian people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Communism is the resplendent future of mankind, and socialist and communist construction is the most important revolutionary duty assigned to the parties and states of the socialist countries.

The Mongolian people have long powerfully accelerated socialist revolution and construction. The victory in the Mongolian people's revolution, which the Mongolian communists and people attained through their struggle for freedom and liberation, opened a new epoch in the history of the Mongolian people. Since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Mongolian people have successfully carried out the people's democratic revolutionary tasks and have powerfully waged socialist revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the MPRP. As a result of successfully carrying out various 5-year plans, a socialist agricultural and industrial state has been built in the land of Mongolia once dominated by feudalistic backwardness and poverty.

The 19th MPRP Congress held last May became another important turning point in the struggle fo the Mongolian people for socialist construction. The congress summed up the proud success, attained by the Mongolian people in the revolution and construction, and set forth new prospective goals for socialist construction. The Eighth 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, adopted at the party congress, is of great significance in realizing the party's program for turning Mongolia into an agricultural and industrial state. The brilliant prospective goals greatly encourage the Mongolian workers.

Today, the Mongolian people, firmly united around the MPRP led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, are achieving new success in all fields of socialist construction while upholding the decisions of the 19th Party Congress. The struggle to expedite the performance of the tasks assigned by the new 5-year plan is waged in plants everywhere. Also, the work of expanding and consolidating the material and technological foundations of the national economy, of applying success in modern science and technology and advanced experience to production, and of increasing labor efficiency in production and the effectiveness of production by mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves is being actively carried out.

Measures to constantly build new industrial centers, solidify agricultural and livestock farming foundations, and elevate the level of mechanization are being taken.

The MPRP and the Mongolian people are making steady efforts to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and defend peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the great achievements attained by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and extent firm support and solidarity to their just struggle. Along with this, they wish the Mongolian people greater success in their struggle to implement the Eighth 5-Year Plan while upholding the decisions of the 19th Party Congress.

Strengthening international unity and cooperation among the socialist countries is one of the important demands for successfully pushing ahead with socialist and communist construction at present. In the course of waging their joint struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of the socialist and communist cause, the Korean and Mongolian peoples forged firm bonds of friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have closely supported and cooperated with each other.

The Mongolian people helped us both materially and spiritually during the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation period--the periods of arduous ordeals for our people. Our people still remember this.

Realizing peace and peaceful reunification in Korea is rising as an urgent question in defending peace and security in Asia and the world. Our party and the government of the republic have put forward active peace initiatives--including the proposal for withdrawing the nuclear weapons and other armed forces of aggression from South Korea, the proposal for tripartite talks, and the proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into nuclear-free, peace zone--and have made all possible efforts to realize them. Our efforts are enjoying unanimous support and encouragement among the world's peace-loving people.

The Mongolian people have consistently extended firm support and solidarity to our people's just cause of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation is another clear expression of this.

Exchange and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields between the two countries of Korea and Mongolia are being activated, and understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries are deepening. Constantly strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Mongolia not only meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries, but are also beneficial to enhancing the socialist forces and defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

In the future, as in the past, the Korean people will also always fight together with the Mongolian people in the struggle to oppose imperialism and attain victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

The envoys of friendship of the fraternal Mongolian people will receive our people's sentiments of friendship toward the Mongolian people and ardent welcome everywhere they visit.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to a new higher stage.

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CSO: 4110/033

BATMONH SPEECH AT PYONGYANG RALLY

SK211229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1030 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, at a mass rally held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded in Mongolian with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] The respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean friends: We are very glad to attend this exhilarating Korean-Mongolian friendship mass rally and to meet social representatives and workers in Pyongyang.

We think that this grand mass rally and the warm and friendly remarks about our country that you made at this mass rally are the clear expression of the deep friendly sentiment of the Mongolian and Korean peoples and internationalist solidarity.

In the name of the members of the Mongolian party and state delegation and in my own name, I express sincere gratitude to you, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, Pyongyang citizens, and all Korean friendsly for warmly and friendly welcoming us and for expressing wonderful wishes, favors, and respect for the Mongolian people from the moment we arrived in friendly Korea.

When we return home, we will extend these warm feelings to our people.

Availing myself of this good opportunity of attending today's friendship meeting, I extend the fraternal greetings of the Mongolian people for the DPRK party and state leadership, the Pyongyang citizens, and all workers of your country and also extend the Mongolian people's best wishes that you will be happy and prosperous.

Dear comrades, we, the Mongolian people, know well that the road of the Korean people for achieving freedom and independence, and for making the DPRK what it is today was long and turbulent.

This was the road of long devoted struggles, arduous trials, honorable victories, and historical achievements.

Korea was liberated in August 1945 as a result of the annihilation of the militarist Japanese forces by the heroic struggle of the Korean communists, partisans, and patriots who fought bravely against the foreign colonial base as well as by the Soviet forces.

Korea's liberation was a turning point in the lives [words indistinct] people and in accelerating the revolutionary process in Korea. The DPRK was founded in September 1948 and as a result, the Korean people could emerge, in a dignified manner, in the international arena under the banner of the new independent, sovereign state of workers and peasants.

Because of their devoted efforts and the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the DPRK people successfully eliminated the painful colonial heritage of the past and honorable defeated the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

In a historically short period, the people's Korea, which was a backward colonial state, has been turned into a socialist country that has turned into a socialist country that has modern industry and a developed rural economy.

Your country has entered the unprecedented stage of new economic, scientific, and technological progress, a stage unprecedented in the period of the people's regime, and has achieved great achievements in cultural development and in the improvement of the workers' lives.

During our stay in your beautiful country, we have clearly realized that socialist construction is vigorously under way. We have also witnessed brilliant fruitions brought about by the persistent struggle of the diligent Korean people to materialize the tasks presented by the 6th WPK Congress.

During our stay, we have seen cultural organizations and historical remains of the beautiful capital of Pyongyang, inspected the grant West Sea barrage, understood the work of the large-scale Taean Heavy Machinery Complex, and watched the performance of the KPA ensemble, students, and boys with emotion

We have been deeply moved by your achievements attained under the tested leadership of the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the Korean people and the renowned activist of the international communist and workers movement.

The DPRK prestige is increasingly growing in the international community and its international position is strengthened. Today, the DPRK is vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist construction and defending the eastern guardpost of socialism firmly.

The Mongolian party and working people are truly rejoicing over the excellent successes which the fraternal Korean people have won. We extend our sincere congratulations to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Korean friends who have won such successes. We wish you and the workers and farmers of the DPRK a new success in socialist construction and the struggle to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland.

Dear friends, the Mongolian people, like the Korean people, are engaged in peaceful and creative labor to further accelerate the establishment of the material and technological foundation of socialism. In the land of Mongolia which has a long history, the historic opportunity for building a new society was provided 65 years ago when the people's antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution won victory. At that time, Mongolia was one of the most backward countries in the East. Extensive nomadic livestock farming was the only foundation of the Mongolian economy. At that time, our country had neither industry nor modern popular education and health systems. However, Mongolia has overcome the century-old backwardness and the aftermath of its feudalistic past. It is now successfully advancing along the road of socialism by overpassing capitalism, a whole social economic structure.

Today, Mongolia is a socialist agricultural and industrial country whose economy is of many sectors and where science and culture flourish. The working people's material welfare and their cultural level are ceaselessly growing. The successes which the Mongolian people have won are, above all, the fruitions of their dedicated labor. At the same time, we proudly link these successes with the disinterested internationalist aid from the Soviet Union--the first socialist state--and other member countries of the socialist community. Today, the Mongolian people are waging a dedicated labor struggle to implement the historic decision of the 19th MPRP Congress and the eighth 5-year socialist economic plan of the MPR. The accomplishment of this task will mark further great progress in perfecting the material and technological foundation of socialism and will make an important contribution to accomplish the programmatic task of our party to convert the MPR from an agricultural-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural one.

Dear Korean friends, the peoples of our two countries must fulfill the peaceful construction plans under the complicated circumstances in which the international tension is heightened. The imperialists, the most aggressive U.S. circles in particular, are maintaining the line to intensify confrontation with the socialist countries, achieve military superiority over these countries, intensify the arms race on the glove, expand it into space, and seek the policy of neocosmopolitanism and state terrorism against sovereign and independent stages.

Under these circumstances, it is particularly important to further intensify the joint action of the socialist countries in the struggle to oppose the imperialists' aggressive ambition and the danger of a nuclear war, guarantee solid peace, and develop international cooperation.

With regard to this, we stress that the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member nations [kyongjehosangwonjoisahoe songwonguk sahoejuuinara hyongjedang chidojadurul silmujogin sangbong] held in Moscow some time ago was of great significance.

Proceeding from a sincere desire to preserve and solidify peace and credibly guarantee the security of all countries and peoples, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are making active efforts to halt the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, prevent it from expanding into space, and achieve realistic disarmament.

With these objectives, the socialist countries have put forth the plan for the complete and phased liquidation of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons until the end of the current century, the proposal for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system, and a series of other important proposals and the specific proposals for guaranteeing peace and security in the vast Asian and Pacific region.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik some time ago, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth far-reaching comprehensive proposals. These proposals were of great international significance. If the U.S. side had not blocked this indeed historic opportunity to reach concrete agreement, practical steps could have been taken for basically reducing offensive strategic weapons, liquidating medium-range missiles in Europe, limiting them in Asia, preventing an arms race in space, and completely banning nuclear tests. Because of the U.S. Administration, final agreement has not been reached on these. However, the Reykjavik meeting has served as a new impetus in further activating the struggle of the peace-loving forces to solidify peace and security and curb the arms race.

In speaking about urgent questions to be settled in the current era, we also keep the urgent questions arising in the Asian and Pacific region in mind. Today, the matter of war and peace is particularly urgent for the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region. In the vast region, the U.S. military presence, U.S. nuclear missile armories in particular, are being further expanded. At the same time, in many areas on this continent, maneuvers for the intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states, for military disputes, and for the destabilization of the situation are continuing. This arouses deep concern among the countries and peoples in the Asian and Pacific region.

Under these circumstances, the MPR steadily maintains that the Asian and Pacific region should be turned into an area of international cooperation based on peace, security, trust, mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, equality, and reciprocity.

The comprehensive Soviet proposals which Comrade Gorbachev put forth in Vladivostok on 28 July this year illuminate the realistic way to realize constructive dialogue and joint action of the countries in this region and to guarantee overall security in the Asian and Pacific region. These proposals are for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive international security system in the Asian and Pacific region.

On the Korean Peninsula, easing the state of military confrontation, alleviating tension, stablizing the situation, and solving the Korean question at an early date are an integral part of guaranteeing credible security in the Far EAst and in all of Asia.

The Mongolian people and the MPR Government invariably support Comrade Kim Il-song's constructive proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the DPRK peace-loving initiatives to turn the

Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, make all U.S. troops and nuclear and other weapons withdraw from South Korea, replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, and hold and develop comprehensive and peaceful dialogue between the North and the South.

We think that the realization of these DPRK proposals will create a favorable environment for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea and will greatly contribute to preserving and solidifying peace and security not only on the Korean Peninsula and but also in the entire Asian and Pacific region.

We sternly denounce the imperialist circles' policy to perpetuate the division of Korea and the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea. The policy for the perpetuation of Korea's division and the U.S. occupation of South Korea are against the national desire of the Korean people and threaten the peace of the Far East.

The MPR invariably stands on the side of the fraternal Korean people struggling for national reunification and for friendship and cooperation among the [word indistinct].

The Mongolian people and government also firmly support the constructive proposals and the substantial steps advanced and taken by the fraternal Indochinese countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and other peace-loving countries to remove the origin of tension and conflict and to maintain and solidify peace and stability in various places of the Asian and Pacific region. The present reality of the Asian and Pacific region, where the imperialist circles especially are intensifying war preparations and accelerating invasion maneuvers, shows that all forces which love peace and oppose the danger of war, should, in a bid to solidify peace and stability in Asia, further stoutly wage a struggle and should increase their united might. In this context, the MPR has advanced a proposal to form an organization to exclude the use of power in relations with countries in the Asian and Pacific region. To jointly discuss the matter of guaranteeing Asian peace and security, we have put [words indistinct] Asian conference in which representatives of the social strata of Asian countries would participate and to hold a meeting of representatives of assemblymen from Asian countries. In addition, the MPRP has called for the convocation of a council of communist and labor parties in the Asian and Pacific region to discuss Asian security. We welcome all constructive proposals advanced to save the Asian and Pacific region from tension and remove the origin of conflict, to exclude the use of power among countries, and to create an atmosphere favorable to trust, mutual understanding, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations. The MPR is willing to positively cooperate with all forces which wage a struggle to realize this lofty goal.

Dear comrades and friends, the MPR and DPRK peoples who are class brothers and who are linked shoulder to shoulder by internationalist alliance and cooperative ties are advancing in the struggle to win victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

We are satisfied with the fact that friendly and cooperative ties between the MPRP and the WPK, between the two countries, and between the peoples of the two countries are continuously being strengthened in conformity with the principles of the Marxism-Leninism, socialism, and internationalism.

On the basis of reciprocity, trade cooperation is developing, contacts among state and social organizations are being expanded, and link in the sports and culture sectors are being strengthened. We are sure that this is in accordance with the dignity of the MPR and DPRK peoples and with the interests of the joint struggle waged by our people to oppose the imperialist invasive maneuvers and to achieve peace.

The talks and conversations held with the Comrade Kim Il-song in a warm and friendly atmosphere on the basis of the spirit of mutual understanding and identify of views have proven the desire and intention of the two sides to further vigorously strengthen and develop the fraternal ties and the close cooperative relations between our two parties, our two countries, and our two peoples.

We are sure that the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK to be concluded tomorrow will be a milestone in the road of steadily developing the traditional friendly ties between our two countries and our two peoples and will promote the unity between Mongolia and Korea to a new stage in terms of quality.

The MPR will make all efforts in the future to make the fraternal friendship and cooperation between us more close and effective.

We heartily wish again the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and all of the Korean people a new brilliant success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Long live the WPK and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people!

Long live the fraternal ties between the MPR and the DPRK!

Long live the diligent Korean people!

Our joint struggle for peace and socialism will win victory!

/9274
CSO: 4110/033

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANK-YOU NOTE FROM BATMONH

SK240232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, upon departing our country.

The thank-you message reads as follows:

Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

At this moment of departure from the fraternal and friendly DPRK, I extend wholehearted gratitude to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and all the Korean people for having warmly received and welcomed us, the MPR party-state delegation.

The fact that the MPR party-state delegation had conversations and held talks with you and signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK during the delegation's official goodwill visit to the DPRK has opened an important opportunity in the history of relations between the peoples of our two countries.

I express our genuine satisfaction over the fact that our visit to your country, during which the two sides have once again confirmed the aspirations to continue expanding and developing fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples, as well as international solidarity, has been successful.

I also am convinced that the results of the conversations and talks between the two of us will contribute to further strengthening and developing the cooperation between our two countries in the international theater, to furthering the struggle to oppose the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, and to consolidating peace and stability in Asia and the world at large more actively.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Korean people greater successes in socialist construction, in reunifying the country by peaceful means and on democratic principles, and in the struggle to consolidate peace and stability in the international community.

[signed] J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural

21 November 1986, aboard a plane

/9274
CSO: 4110/033

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK, MPR FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS--Talks between Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugetsuren were held today in the Mansudae Assembly Hall. The talks were attended on our side by Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; Kim Taek-yul, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and functionaries concerned; and on the other side by (Darmin) Yondon, first vice foreign minister; (Perendjein) Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and functionaries concerned. The talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1117 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

WPK, MPRP DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS--Talks between the WPK delegation and the MPRP delegation were held today in Pyongyang. The talks were attended on our side by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned. The talks were attended on the other side by Terendashin Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; (Lodunchin) Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the International Department of the party Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned. The talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1117 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LAO COUNTERPART--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. The congratulatory message reads as follows: Vientiane: Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee: I send ardent congratulations to you on your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you greater success in your responsible work to strengthen and develop your party and implement the decisions of the 4th congress of your party. [Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, 16 November 1986. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by chairman of its central committee Choe Yong-hae to attend the 12th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be held in Hungary, a delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by chairman of its central committee Pak Tae-ho to visit Nepal and a delegation of scientists in the domain of construction of the Academy of Sciences of Korea to visit the German Democratic Republic left Pyongyang on 19 November. The delegation of Yanbian University of China and the delegation of Rajastan branch of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association left for home on the same day. On 18 November the delegation of historians of the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea which had visited China returned home and a delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of Albania headed by vice-chairman of the Committee of Sciences and Technology of Albania Ramadan Garo and a delegation of activists of the People's Movement of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its central executive member and director of its People's Movement Department Hajime Fukada, arrived in Pyongyang. The delegation of the Soviet Paper IZVESTIYA left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DELEGATIONS BACK FROM E.EUROPE--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea which had visited the German Democratic Republic, the Korean Government Economic Delegation which had visited Hungary and the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences which had visited Bulgaria and the delegation of the Korean journalists [word indistinct] a visit to Albania. The delegation of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Albania left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 23 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-MPR CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed today in Pyongyang. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam upon authorization of the PDRK Government and by Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren upon authorization of the MPR Government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm greetings to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, on the 43d anniversary of the independence of Lebanon. In his message dated 21 November, President Kim Il-song sincerely wishes the Lebanese president and people great success in their work for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggression forces from Lebanon, for the restoration of peace and stability and for national unity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SOVIET OFFICIAL SUPPORTS DPRK BID--Moscow, 19 Nov (KCNA)--Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organisation of the Soviet Union, speaking at a press conference in Moscow on 19 November, supported the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. Declaring that the Soviet youth were supporting the Korean friends' proposal, he said that the question would be put on the agenda of the general meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth scheduled next week. He stressed that the Korean youth had all possibilities to successfully organise the world festival. It would be the first youth festival on the Asian Continent and would undoubtedly expand the ranks of the participants in the festival movement, he added. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SPA CHAIRMAN GREETS TUNISIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee Yang Kyong-sop sent a message to Mahmoud Messadi [name as recieved], greeting the latter's re-election as president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop and sincerley wishes him greater success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-ZIMBABWE CULTURAL EXCHANGE SIGNED--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--A plan of cultural exchange for 1986-88 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare on 14 November. The plan was signed by Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Chun-ok and Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture of Zimbabwe David Karimanzira. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS POLISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki Friday met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Polish Health and Social Welfare Ministry headed by its minister, Miroslaw Cybulko. Present there were Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish Ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--A protocol of the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on 21 November. It was signed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Sciences and Technology, and head of the delegation of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Albania Ramadan Garo, vice-chairman of the

Committee of Sciences and Technology of Albania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, DPRK ENVOY MEET--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, met the Korean ambassador to his country Pak Myong-hak on 10 November. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward warm greetings of his own and the Nicaraguan people to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said the Korean visit of a party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua in September marked another important occasion in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries. The visit made me feel the warmest friendly feelings of the Korean people toward the Nicaraguan people, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RECEIVES GIFT--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra the documentary film "Korean Visit of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua Led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra" as a gift. Korean Ambassador to Nicaragua Pak Myong-hak handed the gift to Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Javier Chamorro Mora on 15 November. The latter expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the gift and said that the Korean visit of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra marked a very important occasion in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He said President Kim Il-song was paying deep attention to the Nicaraguan revolution. He stated he would in the future strive actively to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Nicaragua and Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

GREETINGS SENT TO SOMALI'S BARRE--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 22 November sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Siad Barre upon his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party. The message said that his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party at the Third Party Congress was an expression of deep trust of the Somali people for him. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples would further strengthen and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished General Secretary Mohamed Siad Barre new success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions of the congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DAILY OBSERVES ZAIRIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 21st anniversary of the National Day of the Republic ov Zaire. Referring to the successes registered by the Zairese Government and people in the building of a new life, the article says: The Zairese Government is striving to develop good relations with its neighbours and other African countries and promoting economic and cultural exchange with them. The governments and peoples of Korea and Zaire, far away as they are from each other geographically, have the common purpose and desire to develop the friendly and cooperative relations and are making efforts to realise them. The Korean people believe that their friendly relations with the Zairese people will develop and grow stronger. They congratulate the friendly Zairese people on the national day and wish them greater success in the work for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)--Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, stressed that Yugoslavia had always supported the most just and reasonable proposals put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for national reunification and would strive for the reunification of Korea in the future, too. He said this when Chi Chae-yong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Yugoslavia, presented his credentials to him. He noted that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries had developed on the basis of the solid foundations provided by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and President Kim Il-song. He said that President Kim Il-song's visit to Yugoslavia in 1984 and Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to Korea in 1986 greatly contributed to expanding and developing them still further. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Sinan Hasani. He expressed thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his best wishes for longevity to them. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Nov 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4100/060

END

JPRS-KAR-86-058

16 DECEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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JPRS-KAR-86-058
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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG ON MEETING BETWEEN CHON, LILLEY

SK301121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Absurd Remarks Made by an Aggressor"]

[Text] According to a news report, upon meeting with traitor Chon Tu-hwan 26 November, James Lilley, newly appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea, stated that the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea remains strong and firm. Prior to this, on 14 November, Lilley boisterously babbled about a pledge for security and stability in his arrival statement. Shortly after being appointed ambassador to South Korea, he stated that security in South Korea is the matter of first consideration.

It is not difficult to conjecture why Lilley clamorously babbled about the security and defense commitment shortly after taking office as ambassador to South Korea. It is widely known to the world that the security and defense commitment clamorously babbled about by the U.S. imperialists is a hackneyed slogan designed to justify the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a colonial and military base and a maneuver for making preparations for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for over 40 years under the pretext of security and defense. They have turned South Korea into a colonial and military base and a nuclear forward base and have brutally maintained colonial, fascist, and dictatorial rule. In this context, it is crystal clear that Lilley's clamorous reference to the security and defense commitment revealed a wild desire to much more firmly hold on to South Korea as a colonial and military base and to much more cruelly maintain the colonial, military, and fascist rule. Lilley is a local ruler who has crawled into South Korea to assume such duty to South Korea.

As is well known, what we have come upon in South Korea is serious confrontation between students, including off-stage democratic forces, and the U.S. imperialists, including the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique. In particular, with the Seoul meeting of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to promote constitutional revision of directly electing the president at hand, confrontating between democratic forces and the fascist, dictatorial forces has become much more acute, and Chon Tu-hwan's military and fascist rule faces an irretrievable crisis.

Extremely uneasy about the development of an unusual situation in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have staged the farce of replacing their ambassador as part of measures to overcome this crisis and have sent Lilley to South Korea. As for Lilley, newly appointed U.S. ambassador, he has carried out activities at the U.S. Departments of Defense and State as advisor and as deputy assistant secretary for the Far East. He is a wily intelligence agent who has secretly carried out conspiratorial intelligence activities against Asian countries for 27 years in the U.S CIA, the primary mission of which is conspiracy and murder.

When the barbarous holocaust was committed in Kwangju in 1980, Lilley was the chief of the South Korean branch of the U.S. CIA. Having crawled into South Korea, wearing the mask of diplomatic official, this schemer, while clamorously babbling about a security and defense commitment, is trying to revive the puppets and to threaten the people. This becomes clear when we view the fact that visiting traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on the eve of the Seoul NKDP meeting, this rascal uttered these words. Under the pretext of security and defense, Lilley threatened students, off-stage democratic forces, and the people from all walks of life, who demand the system of directly electing the president and democracy, and has instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to barbarously and violently suppress the people in a fascist manner. Thus, he is trying to realize the stability of colonial, military, and fascist rule.

However, this is a very foolish attempt. The South Korean students and people from all walks of life, who have insight into the aggressive and treacherous nature of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring through experiences in their daily lives, are vigorously struggling under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and under the antifascist banner of democracy. At the end of October this year, those who participated in a sit-in at [name indistinct] University burned the effigy of Lilley, along with those of Reagan and Nakasone, demanding the banishment of the U.S. imperialists. This was a stern warning against Lilley, who has run amok indiscreetly. Lilley should correctly view the trend of the time and should not act rashly.

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CSO: 4110/034

PYONGYANG TV PROGRAM ON U.S. ARMISTICE VIOLATIONS

SK300350 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1116 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Interview conducted by unidentified Pyongyang TV reporter in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area with DPRK JSA personnel on the second anniversary of the 23 November 1984 shootout in the JSA between DPRK JSA guards and UN Command personnel]

[Text] [Unidentified Reporter] I am very glad to meet with the MAC members. Two years ago, on 23 November 1984, the U.S. imperialist beasts killed three of our KPA soldiers on that front garden.

[The reporter and the KPA personnel are standing on the DPRK side in front of the MAC conference building, with Panmungak, the DPRK administrative headquarters in the JSA, shown in the background. The reporter, who holds a microphone in his hand, gestures toward the Freedom House on the UN side of the JSA and to the Sunken Garden, where the bulk of the 1984 shootout took place. Another camera behind them shows the UN guards between the MAC confeence building and the UN Joint Duty Office, and Freedom Houses: the Sunken Garden cannot be seen from this location]

[KPA guard Chon Chol] That is right. The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the bestial, murderous, and barbarous act of slaughtering our three guards on that front garden. At that time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors slaughtered our guards by frantically firing M-16 automatic rifles, machineguns, and grenade-launchers. Having dashed to that front garden to save the fallen comrades-in-arms, I fell, hit by the bullets fired by the enemy. However, I could not die without taking revenge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors a hundred and thousand times. I could not leave this outpost as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors exist in the South over there. Thus, I am strongly defending this outpost, as you see.

[KPA guard Yun Kyong-chol] My brother was brutally killed by the U.S. imperialist jackals on that front garden. Hearing that my brother was killed by the U.S. imperialist jackals over there, I dashed to the scene at a stroke from Haeyang County, Kangwon Province. I remain at this outpost to take revenge a hundred and thousand times for my brother and for the fallen comrades-in-arms. If the U.S. imperialist jackals commit a bestial and barbarous act just as they did in the firing incident on 23 November, I will fully demonstrate the spirit of KPA soldiers.

[Senior Colonel Hong Song-tae] Comrade Yun Kyong-chol originally worked at a post office in Haeyang County, Kangwon Province. Hearing that his brother had been killed, he dashed to the scene at a stroke. Since then, he has been strongly defending the outpost at Panmunjom to take revenge for his brother and for the fallen comrades-in-arms. The rascals from the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, who committed the bestial and barbarous act at that time, are continuously committing provocative acts.

[Reporter] Two years have passed since then. The U.S. imperialists have violently violated the armistice agreement every day. Let us discuss the issue in detail in a room.

[Here the camera fades out, followed by a title in Hangul on the screen, "The Provocation Maneuvers by the U.S. Imperialist and the Puppets," and the subtitle "First Installment." Then shown sitting in a room, presumably in Panmungak, are three KPA officers wearing the yellow armband designating them as accredited officers to the MAC, along with the same unidentified reporter. Seated on chairs behind a low table are, from left to right, Lt Colonel Pak Yim-su, Senior Colonel Hong Song-tae, Major Kim Hong-sok, and the reporter. The names and rank of the three officers are shown in Hangul when each first speaks.]

[Reporter] It will be nedless if we expose the U.S. imperialists' act of willfully and violently violating the Armistice Agreement. During the 2-year period from 23 November 1984, when the U.S. imperialists touched off a firing incident, to the end of October this year, they willfully violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 5,200 occasions. In this hour, I would like to hear from you, members of the MAC, on the U.S. imperialists' violation of the Armistice Agreement in the JSA, which you have directly seen.

[Hong Song]tae] The enemy's act in the JSA is not usual. For the sake of security, guard personnel from both sides are only allowed to carry pistols. It is prohibited to fortify outposts and buildings. However, violating this requirement, the enemy has continued to commit crimes. After touching off a firing incident on 23 November 1984, the enemy has continued maneuvers to fortify outposts and buildings in the JSA. There are ferroconcrete underground passages in outposts and building in contact areas [chopchok chiyok]. There are also underground shelters in these areas. Constantly deployed in these outposts and buildings are heavy and light weapons, such as grenade-launchers, 12.7 mm large-caliber machineguns, and M-16 automatic rifles. It is no exaggeration to say that the enemy's outposts and buildings are permanent emplacement [yonggu hwachom].

The JSA is a very narrow area. It is half of the contact area. More than 10 outposts and buildings in the JSA have been fortified. This area is a fortified zone, the density of which is very thick. Having fortified the JSA, the enemy has continued provocations against our side. Having approached a spot near the Military Demarcation Line, American rascals have shaken their fists toward our side's guard personnel, have made the gesture of striking them, and have placed their feet on Military Demarcation Line markers in the JSA. Thus, they have waged a war of nerves to draw our guard personnel into their provocations.

[Lt Colonel Pak Yim-su] That is right. The enemy's maneuvers in the JSA to draw our guard personnel into provocations have been carried out continuously in various ways. The enemy has irritated the nerves of our guard personnel by yelling and by making insulting remarks. Thus, the enemy has continued manevuers to draw our personnel into provocations. Taking out pistols, the enemy has made the gesture of shooting, thus causing our guard personnel to sense a danger to their personal safety and to take countermeasures. The enemy has continued maneuvers to develop the situation. At night, the enemy has maneuvered to draw our guard personnel from their outposts by shining flashlights at these outposts. This shows how wickedly the enemy has maneuvered in this area, where the soldiers of both sides directly confront each other, so that it can draw our personnel into a bloody clash like the one that occurred on 23 November.

[Major Kim Hong-sok] The enemy has committed such provocations on countless occasions.

[Hong Song-tae] If we cite instances, we can say how perversely and wickedly the enemy has committed provocations in the JSA. In origin the JSA is a narrow circular area whose diameter is 800 meters. The enemy has committed provocations on more than 800 occasions during the 2-year period from 23 November 1984, when it touched off the firing incident, through 31 October this year. During the 10-month period this year, the enemy committed provocations on more than 360 occasions. Because of the frequent provocations committed by the enemy, tension has increased in the JSA. Tension has continued in this area to the extent that no one can tell when such a bloody firing incident as the one touched off by the enemy in 1984 could occur.

[Kim Hong-sok] That is right. The situation in the JSA has become much more aggravated. In order to alleviate tension in the JSA and to prevent a possible armed clash, we advanced at the 429th MAC meeting held on 29 July last year a proposal for guaranteeing security in the MAC headquarters area and for withdrawing arms from this area. I can summarize the proposal that we advanced at that time as demanding that fortified positions and outposts in the MAC headquarters area be destroyed, that heavy and automatic weapons be removed from this area, that the number of guard personnel in the MAC headquarters area be reduced to 30, that both sides limit their guard personnel in the JSA to that not exceeding 10, that guard personnel in the MAC headquarters area only be allowed to carry pistols, that guard personnel in the JSA not be allowed to carry any weapons whatsoever, that a joint surveillance team be sent to the MAC headquarters area following the destruction of fortified positions and outposts in this area and the removal of heavy and automatic weapons to examine the implementation of this, and that this team be accompanied by the members of the Neutral National Supervisory Committee. Our proposal fully took into consideration the interests of both sides [words indistinct]. However, saying that our proposal is unfavorable to it, the enemy [words indistinct]. The enemy's demand was very unjust. However, in order to alleviate tension in the JSA and to prevent possible armed clash, we advanced a new proposal, fully taking into consideration the enemy's demand. This proposal was one calling for taking steps to guarantee perfectly security in the JSA. When we called for taking a step to guarantee security in the MAC headquarters area, the enemy demanded that a step be taken to guarantee security in the JSA. When we worked toward taking a step in the JSA, the enemy demanded that a checking system be carried ou in the JSA.

[Hong Song-tae] Originally, the enemy assumed the stand of doing nothing.

[Reporter] That is right. The enemy is conspiratorially maneuvering to touch off another bloody incident resembling the one that occurred on 23 November by heightening tension in the JSA.

[Kim Hong-sok] While opposing all proposals that we have advanced, the enemy has continuously committed grave provocations in the JSA against us. Due to such maneuvers of the enemy, the situation in the JSA is very tense.

[Reporter] In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists have greatly heightened tension on the Military Demarcation Line.

[Pak Yim-su] That is right. The enemy has continuously committed provocations and hostile activities against us not only in the JSA but also in the entire area along the Military Demarcation Line. As is already known, the enemy has deployed forward 70 to 80 percent of its troops in areas along the Military Demarcation Line. These forces have been reorganized into offensive-type ones. In addition, the enemy plans an attack against us by digging underground tunnels at more than 180 places in the entire area along the Military Demarcation Line. The enemy has completely turned its outposts in the DMZ into combat positions. Now, let me point out these outposts one by one. These are the enemy's outposts in the central sector of the frontline.

[Here he picks up a pointer, and the camera moves to his right to show a large chart in three sections, with the Hangul and English title "Fortified Positions in the Southern Portion of the CMZ." He uses pointer to show the various areas as the camera focuses close up.]

These are the pictures of the enemy's outposts in the western sector of the frontline. As is shown by these pictures, the enemy's outposts consist of emplacements. Twelve point seven mm large-caliber machineguns are emplaced at these emplacements. Fifth-seven mm recoilless rifles are emplaced in these emplacements. An 800-mm mortar is emplaced in this emplacement. This is also a mortar. This picture shows a 12.7-mm large-caliber machinegun. This also shows the same thing. You can see barbed wire entanglements here. There are mine fields at the front and back of these barbed-wire entanglements. Originally, the Armistice Agreement bans the emplacement of automatic and heavy weapons, barbed-wire entanglements, and mine fields at outposts in the CMA. Nevertheless, the enemy has completely fortified its outposts in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. The enemy admits that it has fortified its outposts. After visiting Hill 229 in the central sector of the frontline, Evans and Novak, commentators of U.S. daily WASHINGTON POST, wrote in articles they contributed to this daily: This outpost is covered with barbed-wire entanglements and mine fields. It is also equipped with a permanent emplacement. What is the state of the underneath of this outpost? The enemy has openly depicted it in its daily. The 4 Ocboer 1983 edition of STARS AND STRIPES said--This is an article on an outpost in the western sector of the frontline--This outpost consists of an underground fortification which is reinforced by sandbags, hard timber, and ferroconcrete. Thus, the enemy has admitted that the underground of the outpost is fortified.

Having completely fortified its outposts, the enemy has daily carried out hostile activities against us. Incidents that occurred in August this year shows how wickedly the enemy has committed provocations. During the 5-day period from 5 through 9 August, the enemy's outpost some 1,250 meters south of Military Demarcation Line marker 575 in the central sector of the frontline committed armed provocations against our territory on three occasions. Several days later, on 19 August, armed provocations were committed against our territory at the estuary of the Imjin River in the western sector of the frontline, firing more than 300 rounds of 12.7-mm large-caliber machinegunes and M-16 automatic rifles. These bullets hit even the barracks of our soldiers and the nearby peasants' houses, threatening their lives.

[Hong Song-tae] The enemy fired random not at military targets but at peaceful residential areas.

[Pak Yim-su] That is right. These are bullets fired by the enemy at that time. [camera focuses on display of spent bullets on a table by the wall charts] They include 12.7-mm bullets. They were fired at residential houses and at soldiers' barracks. While continuing armed provocations in the DMZ, the enemy has recently conducted training in this area for the purpose of attacking us. This is unusual. Formerly, this training was conducted on a small scale--that is, squad or platoon size. This training was conducted behind outposts in disguise. This training has recently expanded into a collective one--that is, company, battalion, and regiment size. This training is being conducted openly without disguise. In particular, what is noteworthy is the fact that while directly scurrying around on the frontline, puppet Chon Tu-hwan fanned the sentiments of armed provocations against us and the war zeal of northward invasion.

[Reporter] Having appeared in the center sector of the frontline on two occasions, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan brazenly fanned the war zeal of northway invasion.

[Pak Yim-su] This indisputably shows how wickedly the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are maneuvering to provoke a new war in Korea and to heighten tension.

[Reporter] While continuously accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion, the U.S.imperialists have daily committed provocations not only on the Military Demarcation Line but also in the sky and the sea and throughout South Korea.

[Kim Hong-sok] That is right. The enemy has continued aerial espionage and hostile activities against us not only on the ground but also in the sky.

In particular, while frantically running amok to provoke a new war, the U.S. imperialists have wickedly maneuvered to collect aerial espionage materials required to provoke a war. The enemy has carried out hostile activities by continuously infiltrating SR-71 high speed and high altitude reconnaissance planes into the territorial skies over our country. Thus, it has collected espionage materials. That the enemy carried out such hostile activities on more than 140 occasions during the period from the outset of the year through 31 October shows how perversely the enemy has committed the acts of aerial trespassing. In addition, the enemy has continuously committed piratic acts in the sea against us. For example, as has already been reported, on 24 April the enemy killed fishermen and sank our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning after catching fish on the deep seas, on the East Sea by firing at it by mobilizing naval warships. Thus, it wickedly committed bestial and piratic acts. Now, through figures, I would like to show how willfully, deliberately, and wickedly the U.S. imperialists have violated the Armistice Agreement.

[Major Kim picks up his pointer: camera focuses on a chart to his right, with the title in Hangul and English, "U.S. Imperialists' Violations of the Armistice Agreement (from 27 July 1953 to 31 October 1986,) with four lines and totals as follows:

"Total number of violations	453,000"
"Provocations committed on ground	448,000"
"Provocations committed at sea	2,700"
"Provocations committed in the air	2,600"]

This table shows the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement during the period from the time of the signing of the Armistice Agreement through 31 October this year. The total number of violations is over 453,000. Of this, the number of cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement on the ground is over 438,000. The number of the cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement on the sea is over 2,700. The number of the cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement is over 2,600. As is shown thus, the enemy has systematically and wickedly violated the Armistice Agreement. Because of such maneuvers of the enemy, the situation in our country has always been strained. Because of such provocative maneuvers by the enemy, a grave situation has continued in our country to the extent that no one can tell when a new war might be touched off in our country.

[Reporter] Just as you members of the MAC have explained, when we see the rascals violently violate the Armistice Agreement in the JSA, on the Military Demarcation Line, and throughout South Korea, we can clearly realize how perversely they are maneuvering to touch off another war, resembling the war that broke out on 25 June 1950. I believe that it has been indisputably proven that not a threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. I hope that you will explain in the next hour how wickedly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war. It is time to close. Thank you very much.

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CSO: 4110/034

ROK EDITORIALS ASSESS AFTERMATH OF KIM IL-SONG DEATH ASSERTIONS

SK260845 [Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular newspapers in their editorials on 19 November comment on the aftermath of the government's assertions and statements on the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

TONG-A ILBO, in its 800-word editorial, "Strange Group and Strange Behavior," questions whether the government, the news media, and the public did their best in dealing with the North Korean DMZ loudspeaker broadcasts on Kim Il-song's purported death.

Noting the necessity of prudence, the editorial asks: "As has been noted at the National Assembly, wasn't it too hasty in releasing such an intelligence report, which was not information? Was it really necessary to have the Defense Ministry spokesman officially announce such an intelligence report? In reporting this, did the news media continue to faithfully report only objective facts?"

The editorial says that "we need a humble self-examination," and concludes that no matter whether Kim Il-song is alive or dead, the North Korea single-party dictatorship system will continue to exist and, thus, it is difficult to expect a drastic change in its hostile relations with us. We must "use prudence" to overcome the problem of the national division.

CHUNGANG ILBO in its 800-word editorial, "The Start and End of the Rumors on the Death of Kim Il-song," notes Kim Il-song's prolonged dictatorship and a possible power struggle in North Korea. The editorial says that it is always possible for North Korea to seek southward invasion in the wake of the father-to-son transfer of power; we need to maintain "perfect vigilance."

In conclusion, the editorial notes the imprudence of releasing and reporting the stories broadcast by the North Koreans on the DMZ.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN in its editorial, "Present Judgment and Quick Countermeasures," merely notes the mystery surrounding the death rumors of the North Korean DMZ loudspeaker broadcasts and notes the possibility of psychological warfare.

CHOSON ILBO devotes a long, 2,000-word editorial, entitled "The Responsibility of the Government and News Media," and subtitled "Only the Dissemination of

True Information Can Maintain Credibility," to the controversy. The editorial discusses the general nature of propaganda, and then notes the lies and incorrect information spread by the government during the Korean War, the military group defection from a small isle off Inchon in August 1971, and the KAL incident of 1 September 1983.

Noting the imprudence in handling intelligence reports, the editorial states that "disseminating correct information is most important" to avoid groundless rumors. In conclusion it says that "only a government and a press which offer credible information can maintain their authority and credibility."

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CSO: 4107/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YI SONG-HO MEETS PRESS ON DPRK PROPOSALS

SK260444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 November (KCNA)--The Korean National Peace Committee met with home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on 25 November in connection with ever more unscrupulous nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Speaking there, vice chairman of the committee Yi Song-ho said the DPRK followed up its proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks with one peace proposal and step after another entering this year such as the proposal for stopping military exercises, the proposal for talks of military authorities, the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and the step of letting more than 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

All these, he stressed, are an expression of the peaceloving stand of the Korean people and their sincere efforts to ease the tensions, remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and secure a guarantee of peace and precondition for a peaceful reunification.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are raising a noisy cry over "threat from the North" slandering our repeated peace initiatives as "camouflaged peace offensive" and "strategy of unification by communication," he said, and added: Our people do not want the edifices of peaceful construction, which they have built by the sweat of their brow on debris to be reduced to ruins again, and now continue devoting all their efforts to peaceful construction.

Noting that the Korean peninsula is the place where the greatest danger of nuclear war is felt in the world at present, Yi Song-ho said: The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, more than half of the 1,800 or more pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in the whole Asia.

As if this were not enough, the speaker stated, the U.S. imperialists hatched a sinister plot to ship in South Korea "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles and recently decided to deploy "Lance" missiles ready for operation. He continued: In introducing into South Korea nuclear weapons with ranges going far beyond the boundary of Korea and nuclear-capable planes, the U.S.

imperialists pursue the aim of invading the whole of Korea and, furthermore, socialist countries and Asian countries, brandishing nuclear weapons, with South Korea as the springboard.

If the danger of a nuclear war is to be removed and peace be defended on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Yi Song-ho stressed: the Korean people will in the future, too, firmly unite with the world peaceloving forces and make continued efforts under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace and thus contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

He answered questions put by journalists.

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CSO: 4100/063

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PRC'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK300420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] DPRK Embassy in China on 29 November held a press conference to denounce the comical anticommunist rackets which the South Korean puppets have recently been staging in connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant. The press conference was attended by reporters from Chinese newspapers, new agencies, and broadcasting media, and functionaries of the [words indistinct] as well as correspondents from many countries in China.

Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China, spoke at the press conference.

He first called attention to the fact that the South Korean puppets are now continuing their wicked anticommunist propaganda, even issuing a so-called statement in connection with our undertaking construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, and that some Western media are also carrying distorted reports on this. He then exposed and denounced the vicious anticommunist rackets of the South Korean puppets, saying that such rackets originate from their impure political purpose of attempting to extricate themselves from a political crisis from which they can hardly find a way out.

He noted that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is an enormous project for generations to come to occupy the electric power height of 100 billion KWH set forth in the grand 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's, to solidify the self-reliance of the national economy, and to provide wealth not only for the northern half of the Republic but also for the common prosperity of the entire nation after reunification.

He noted that the South Korean puppets rave that our building of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is prompted by some other purpose which has nothing to do with its economic use, and explained with supporting data the natural and economic significance of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant.

He then stressed that the real danger for the South Korean people today is not the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, but the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Korea and the acceleration of nuclear war preparations by the U.S. imperialists. He also stressed that if the South Korean ruling clique is truly interested in the well-being of the people, it should not put forth accusations against our peaceful construction for national prosperity but should end the fascist suppressive rule obliterating even the elementary democratic rights of the people, and should, in the first place, take the step to have U.S. nuclear weapons and U.S. Forces withdrawn from South Korea.

He noted that the South Korean puppets are now even scheming to internationalize the issue of peaceful construction within the nation, and said that developing and utilizing the resources in the North and South of our country is an internal problem of our nation and not a problem requiring interference of a third party.

In conclusion, he expressed the firm conviction that our peaceful socialist construction and the just struggle of our party and people to ease tension in Korea, to defend peace in Asia and the world, and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will receive positive support, encouragement, and solidarity.

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CSO: 4110/034

ANNIVERSARY OF PANMUNJOM INCIDENT GENERATES DENUNCIATIONS

NODONG SINMUN Special Article

SK240809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 23 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 November special article: "Let Us Check and Frustrate the U.S. Imperialists' Nuclear War Maneuvers"]

[Text] On 23 November two years ago, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tuhwan ring fired shots of the guard personnel of our side who were performing their normal duties in the MAC Headquarters area of Panmunjom. By doing so, they committed the bestial atrocity of killing three of them and seriously wounding one.

This was an extension of the firing incident in April 1967 in which the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and puppet troops fired shots at civil police personnel of our side, killing five and wounding one, and of the Panmunjom incident in August 1976. Thus, it was a wild violation of the Armistice Agreement and a deliberate provocation maneuver to rupture dialogue and create an excuse for the provocation of a war.

This brigandish act which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed in broad daylight by barbarously killing and wounding the guard personnel of our side is still arousing endless curses, indignation, and denunciation in the nation and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have divided our nation. They are a group of cannibals who devastated our fatherland and killed countless Koreans by igniting a war of aggression in the past.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for more than 40 years and have infringed upon the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty through the atrocious colonial rule. They are the murderous ringleaders who have masterminded the puppet clique's bestial suppression and massacres against the people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification.

The bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists as the aggressors and cannibals of the 20th century has never changed. It is actually being heightened with each passing day.

Today, in order to realize their aggressive ambition against all of Korea which they failed to realize in the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists are wielding nuclear weapons and running amok in seeking new war provocation maneuvers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The objective which the United States seeks in Korea is to create two Koreas, perpetuate the division of our country, and continue to maintain South Korea as their colony. It is also to invade the northern half of the Republic, the socialist countries in Asia, and eventually the entire Asian Continent by using South Korea as a foothold.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, their maneuver war provocation maneuvers in particular, are reaching an extremely dangerous stage. The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East packed with some 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, are further expanding their nuclear armories by continuing the introduction of new nuclear weapons. As many [word indistinct] neutron bombs, the devilish weapons deployed nowhere else in the world, have been deployed in South Korea. In addition, many special nuclear destruction bombs have also been introduced. These bombs are the ones that can destroy airports and major structures of the opposite side.

The U.S. imperialists have even set forth the plan to introduce B-52 strategic bombers, cruise missiles which are fired from the ground, and Pershing II medium-range missiles--the three major props of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces--and other new medium- and long-range nuclear weapons into South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are building special nuclear armories in Kongju, Kunsan, and many other areas in South Korea. Recently, they have announced that Lance missiles would be deployed in a frontline area of the Military Demarcation Line.

In terms of the density of the deployment of nuclear weapons, no other area in the world is greater than that of South Korea.

The heads of the U.S. military circles consider the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli. Reagan said that he does not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in time of contingency and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger openly made the outrageous remarks that a nuclear attack would be carried out against North Korea. This shows that the U.S. imperialists will provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have set forth such nuclear war plans on the Korean peninsula as the five day war strategy, the nine day short-term massive strike strategy, and the three day nuclear war emergency plan. They are hurrying the preparations to put them into actual warfare through the "Team Spirit" exercise and other large nuclear war exercises.

A Japanese magazine said that the U.S. imperialists were trying to use Korea as a nuclear war site and a U.S. publication said that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise was to perfect the capabilities to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. This is not accidental.

In South Korea and in its surrounding areas, the U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous nuclear weapons of all kinds. By so doing, they have placed the northern half of the Republic and other socialist countries in Asia within their firing range. This is for the purpose of provoking a nuclear war in Korea and escalating it into a world war.

The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR predicted that the future war on the Korean peninsula would probably become a global war in which even nuclear weapons would be mobilized, and TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, said that, if a nuclear war breaks out in the world, it would first be in Korea and, then, Japan would be ensnared in it, whether it likes it or not.

The U.S. imperialists are extremely outrageous aggressors who do not hesitate to obliterate other countries and nations for the realization of their aggressive objectives. In a way that their ancestors extinguished some 70 tribes in North America in the past century under the barbarous slogan "The only good Indian is a dead one," the U.S. imperialists are rampageously trying to make our nation a nuclear victim and implement their strategy on Korea and Asia.

Today, under the U.S. imperialists' protection, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is dreaming to realize its wild ambition for long-term office and is playing the role of a servant who pulls his master's cart of nuclear war. This is another outrageous crime of the traitorous group which knows nothing about the country and nation.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless nuclear war maneuvers, today, in our country, a tense situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created and our nation is in continuous danger of a nuclear war.

Today, checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers are an urgent task facing the nation.

The U.S. imperialists rave as if nuclear weapons in South Korea are a means to protect South Korea. This is a sophism to conceal the crime which they have committed by turning South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

In case the U.S. imperialists ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, the South Korean people would first suffer from the catastrophe. It is all too clear that, if a war breaks out, the nuclear base would become the target of a first strike and, then, the South Korean people would become victims.

A South Korean democratic figure has said: The U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are not for the purpose of protecting us. If a world war breaks out, we would suffer the first strike.

Meanwhile, a Japanese publication warned that, if a war begins in Korea, the Taegu surveillance station would become the first target of an attack by the enemy of the United States, and South Korea would inevitably be plunged into a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons, which are the means for mass-destruction, will impose a formidable catastrophe also on the northern half of the Republic.

Our sacred fatherland must not become a nuclear war site, and none of our compatriots should become victims of a nuclear catastrophe.

At this juncture upon which the nation's survival depends, all Korean people who love the country and nation must not sit idle before the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers.

The nature of the aggressors never changes. With the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be eliminated and the nation cannot avoid disaster. It is because of such a historic lesson that the South korean youths, students, and people, under the slogans for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, liquidation of the nuclear bases, and opposition to the "Team Spirit" war exercise, are unyieldingly waging the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle.

The South Korean people must firmly turn out and more vigorously wage the national salvation struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons and to achieve the independence and democracy of society and the reunification of the country. This is the only way for the South Korean people's survival and for taking a thousand fold revenge on the mortal enemy, the U.S. imperialists.

Kaesong Meeting

SK241054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Citizens of Kaesong, an adjoining city of the military demarcation line, strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean miliary fascist clique who, on the 23rd of November, 1984, brutally fired on security personnel of our side who were on routine duty in the district of the Panmunjom Conference Hall and ruthlessly murdered them, and are now running riot in their scheme to provoke a new war.

Speaking at a meeting on 23 November, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said the brutal murder at Panmunjom was a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the points agreed upon between the two sides on the guarantee of security in the Panmunjom joint security area and a prearranged and deliberate act aimed to whip up North-South confrontation, increase the tensions, and wreck dialogue and peace.

Consequently, the situation on the Korean peninsula became extremely tense, the North-South relations were further aggravated and dialogue and peace were gravely endangered, he said, and continued:

But we endured all and restrained ourselves and strove to actively resume the deadlocked multi-channel North-South dialogues and bring the dialogues to a successful progress and a fine fruition; and we put forth many reasonable proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula and the acceleration of its peaceful reunification, including the proposal to demilitarize the Panmunjom joint security area to prevent such untoward incident as the "firing incident at Panmunjom." However, the United States and South Korean bellicose elements turned a deaf ear to all of our peace proposals and answered them instead with anti-communist confrontation and reckless military provocations.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities respond at an early date to our just, reasonable peace proposals including those for tripartite talks and for talks between military authorities in keeping with the desire and aspiration of the world's peaceloving people who want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the trend of the times when louder voices against nuclear war and for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone are ringing out, immediately stop their reckless moves for the provocation of a nuclear war and withdraw from South Korea without delay in accordance with the U.N. resolution, he declared.

Speeches were made at the meeting by people of broad segments.

The speakers manifested their firm resolve to constantly maintain a high revolutionary vigilance against the ever more heinous war provocation moves of the enemy, accelerate socialist construction and staunchly fight to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from our homeland and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The speeches were frequently interrupted by shouts denouncing the criminal war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

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CSO: 4100/59

CPRF INFORMATION 363 SCORES U.S., 'NUCLEAR WAR EXERCISES'

SK251030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging reckless nuclear war exercises with the mobilisation of warplanes designed for nuclear war and croaking about "perfection," "demonstration," and the like. This clearly proves how rashly they are running about to kindle a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in its Information No 363 which was released on 24 November.

It notes:

The U.S. imperialists had supplied neutron bomb-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers first to the U.S. Airforce in South Korea among the U.S. forces deployed in all parts of the world and carried out neutron bomb launching games on "Lance" missiles carrying neutron heads by bringing them into South Korea each time the "Team Spirit" war exercises started. Recently they announced that they would deploy one "Lance" battery near the military demarcation line and, following this, they staged a war exercise with the mobilisation of nuclear-capable planes.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets openly revealed in this their intention to start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, come what may, and use even neutron bombs rejected everywhere in the world.

They must act with discretion, discarding the anachronistic dream.

They should immediately give up their adventurous nuclear war provocation scheme and withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S CALL ON MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ASSAILED BY NORTH

'Brazen Gibberish'

SK241321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Warmonger's Brazen Gibberish"]

[Text] According to reports, when he prowled about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters at dawn on 20 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again inspired war fever. On these occasions, while saying that the possibility of someone's wintertime armed provocation to take advantage of social uneasiness in South Korea is great, the rascal babbled that the Army, Navy, and Air Force must practice close cooperation to counter this.

At a time when we are repeatedly taking peace-loving measures to remove the danger of war and to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is inspiring war fever, prowling about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters early in the morning. This more clearly shows that the rascal is a violator of peace and a warmonger. Not to speak of other times, this year, in an effort to alleviate tension and to provide an environment favorable to North-South dialogue, our party and the government of our Republic took the initiative of stopping war exercises, proposed talks among military authorities, and advanced the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula. Moreover, even under tense circumstances in which the danger of a new war is always existing, the KPA Supreme Command took the peace-loving initiative of withdrawing some 150,000 People's Army soldiers from trenches and guardposts and sent them to peaceful construction sites. Following their construction of the West Sea barrage, the People's Army soldiers, in the Taechon power station construction site and other great socialist construction sites, are erecting long-lasting creations for the development of the fatherland and the happiness of our posterity. Turning his face away from this stark reality the rascal is babbling about nonexistent threats of southward invasion and inspiring war fever. This clearly shows how frantically the rascal is attempting to ignite a war.

Appearing at the foremost western front under the excuse of checking the alert posture, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again inspired war fever, babbling about the possibility of the North's provocation of a way and saying that superiority in strength can prevent a war and that the posture of combat readiness must be taken in preparation for actual warfare. Also appearing at the foremost western front, along with the top brass hats of the puppet forces, during the

"Ssangyong-86" war exercise where 15,000 soldiers of the puppet forces and the Homeland Reserve Forces were mobilized, he ran amok enumerating falsehoods as if someone's southward invasion were imminent.

While babbling about completing combat readiness in preparation for actual warfare, the puppet traitor is reeking of powder by conducting, almost daily, various sorts of war exercises resembling actual warfare after mobilizing the Homeland Reserve Forces and the people, as well as the puppet forces. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is prowling, restless with war fever, not because of someone's threats or provocations. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is struggling amid unprecedented political instability. As is indicated by the puppet traitor, the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the youths, students, and people is driving him to the wall and the colonial fascist rule is shaking at its roots. The youths and students demand the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the removal of nuclear bases, and the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and voices opposing the state policy of anticommunism and contending the state policy of reunification are echoed even in the puppet National Assembly. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is helpless because of such a situation, is inspiring war fever, and is groundlessly finding fault with us, while prowling about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters in the early morning with the ulterior motive of diverting the attention of the youths, students, and people elsewhere, of harshly suppressing them by dealing with them in terms of national security and of igniting a war if necessary.

Even though the traitor babbles whenever an opportunity arises that threats of our southward invasion are imminent, there has never been a threat of southward invasion from the North. No matter how they find fault with us, while frantically attempting to provoke a war, the people do not take this for the truth. The only threats of invasion that exist on the Korean peninsula are those of northward invasion, not those of southward invasion. A Japanese military magazine noted that what is threatening the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not a military threat from the North but a threat from within--political instability. A foreign press agency noted that the U.S. imperialists recently gave permission to the puppets to invade the northern half of the Republic at any time.

The remarks and actions of traitor Chon Tu-hwan during his recent prowling are very ominous moves. However, war maneuvers will in no way serve as a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Without acting recklessly and rashly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique must resign from power after stopping war maneuvers as demanded by the people at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK260100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 22 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 November commentary: "The Paroxysm of the One Facing Ruination"]

[Text] At dawn on 20 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan darted around at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters and raved that, if social disorder grows, the possibility of military provocation by someone else--and the possibility of wintertime provocation in particular--is high, and that a complete guard posture must be established.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan again spread the worn-out story of southward invasion, which no one believes, and tried to conceal his bellicose nature. However, this was a useless attempt.

The day before the warmonger darted around at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters, the puppet Air Force staged an emergency landing and take-off exercise on the Seoul-Pusan highways. Postulating an emergency situation in which their F-16 and F-4 fighters cannot land at their bases due to the damage to runways, the puppets banned, vehicle traffic without advance notice and played the game of landing aircraft on the highways.

The puppets' contingency means a war of northward invasion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's gibberish about the contingency, its banning of vehicle traffic on the highways, and the game of landing F-16's and other military aircraft which can carry nuclear weapons show that they regard a war as a fait accompli.

What is ominous is that whenever war exercises are being frantically staged, traitor Chon Tu-hwan darts around in the frontline area and at puppet military units on the pretext of inspection and boosts war fever. Some time ago, when warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and puppet Naval vessels were staging a joint naval exercise on the South Sea and the "Ssangyong" war exercise was being staged in a central-western frontline area even by mobilizing reservists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan continued to dart around in the central and central-western frontline areas and instigated war.

This time, too, after the emergency aircraft landing and take-off exercise was staged on the highways, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters. This proves that the puppet traitor is very uneasy in a crisis and desperately tries to shore up his crumbling rule by igniting a war and imposing the catastrophe of war on the compatriots.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has now issued a Class A emergency vigilance order throughout all of South Korea and spread an unprecedentedly horrible vigilance network by mobilizing puppet military and police troops. The puppets are imprisoning the youths, students, and democratic personages demanding independence, democracy, and reunification by charging them as communist-tolerating and left-leaning elements. They are forcibly abolishing and closing the legal democratic organizations.

The tentacle of oppression is stretched even to opposition party lawmakers. In South Korea, never has the anticommunist fascistization maneuver been more atrocious than today. Facing the powerful resistance of the South Korean youths, students, and people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is living its final days. Thus, it is trying to find a way out in war.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters that if the South Korean social disorder grows, someone else's provocation is expected, were absurd remarks which show that he will provoke a war if he falls into an inextricable situation.

Recently, when the U.S. imperialist aggressors announced that Lance missiles, which can fire neutron shells, would be deployed in a frontline area of the military Demarcation Line, the puppets ran wild with babbling about a fatal strike and warning to the North. Thus, no one can now predict when these warmongers in a delirium of war fever will ignite the fuse of war.

With high vigilance, we are watching the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Playing with fire will only accelerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's [word indistinct].

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON CRACKDOWN IN SOUTH

SK240300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 21 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 November special article: "Those Who Provoke Anticommunist and Fascist Frenzy Will Not Escape the Stern Punishment of the People"]

[Text] Anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have recently been perpetrated in South Korea, assuming an unprecedentedly malicious nature.

In this connection, on 20 November the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held a joint enlarged meeting and discussed the important question of waging a nationwide struggle to expose and smash the anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Those who love the country and the nation and are concerned about their future cannot turn away from the current South Korean situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As a desperate measure to find a way out of the political crises facing them, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority are deliberately kicking up rackets of anticommunist confrontation against the northern half of the Republic and are inciting war fever while labeling the South Korean youths, students, and opposition figures, who have risen up in struggle, as procommunist elements.

Having launched overall violent reactionary offensives against the youths, students, and people of all walks of life, who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, by concocting the wall poster incident at Seoul National University and the incident of an attempt to build a Marxist-Leninist party and by taking issue with an opposition lawmaker's remarks on a reunification-oriented state policy, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is arousing large-scale suppressive dins everywhere, clamoring about uprooting the leftist-leaning and procommunist forces.

The puppets have directed the brunt of their suppressive rackets against the youths and students. These rackets culminated i their brutal fascist attack on those students involved in the joint sit-in at Konguk University. The puppets perpetrated the atrocity of arresting and detaining hundreds and thousands of students en masse and ruthlessly murdering some 20 students by mobilizing some 8,000 riot police forces and even aircraft and by conducting earth scorching operations against bare-handed students from the sky and on the ground. This atrocity--another version of the Kwangju massacre--was a fascist tyranny unprecedented in the history of campus suppression.

The puppets have also inflicted bestial fascist operations on dissident forces. They have been hellbent on the suppression of dissident organizations, democratic workers' organizations, and cultural organizations--arresting and detaining an opposition lawmaker who asserted a reunification-oriented state policy, punishing Rev Mun Ik-hwan, placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest, and attacking and closing the headquarters of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification and its branches.

At present, those youths, students, people, and figures of all walks of life, who get on the puppets' nerves, are being coercively taken to the police at any time and arrested and punished on charges of violating the evil laws in South Korea. As a result, some 8,000 students, workers, journalists, democratic figures, and religious figures have been detained behind bars.

Since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took power, the suppressive maneuvers of the puppets under the pretext of anticommunism have reached the most barbarous stage.

Also, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is more viciously kicking up anticommunist confrontation rackets and perpetrated war maneuvers against our Republic than even before. The puppet traitor has taken the lead in inciting war and confrontation while going around to the frontal units of the puppet army. In addition, he has further accelerated preparations to provoke a new war--such as the buildup of armed forces with the U.S. imperialists and the frequent waging of a large-scale war exercise simulating nuclear war--while talking about the nonexistent threat of someone's southward invasion.

The frantically suppressive and confrontation rackets, within the puppets are kicking up while raving about the anticommunist-oriented state policy, are an outrageous and truculent crime which blocks the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society and hampers reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for anticommunism and fascistization are far beyond those of the previous South Korean dictatorial rules in terms of viciousness and bring the preceding fascist maniacs, who were notorious for anticommunist fascism, to shame.

Shortly after it took power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring talked about eradicating the legacies of the old era. However, the South Korea of today has been turned into a dark land where a military and fascist rule more horrible than the Yusin dictatorship is being enforced, a military prison without bars, a graveyard of human rights and democracy, a forward nuclear base, and the most dangerous place of the source of nuclear war. Where else in the world is there a society in which elementary democratic freedom and rights are being completely trampled underfoot under a de facto emergency martial law and over which even the dark cloud of nuclear war looms heavily.

The indiscriminate anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the puppets is the last-ditch maneuver of those faced by crises. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship is encountering serious crises. The crises are further deepening as the anticommunist and fascist system is collapsing while the patriotic and democratic forces are rapidly growing stronger.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life are steadily waging the struggle for the independence and democratization of society and national reunification and against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, their colonial domination, their lackeys' maneuvers for permanent national division, and the military and fascist rule. The mass movement of South Korea, including the student movement which is daily expanding and developing without yielding to the sword-wielding of fascism, is appalling to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The dream for prolonging the military dictatorship and realizing long-term power through the strategy of compromise between the ruling and opposition camps has been shattered. Economic crises, which are becoming more serious due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for economic aggression, are also increasing the complaints of the South Korean people. The puppets tried to clear away the unstable situation of South Korea through the Asian Games, but this attempt was aborted.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is maliciously suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces by labeling them as procommunists, running wild to find a way out of political crises through frenzied anticommunist and fascist maneuvers. Also, it is driving (?soldiers) to North-South confrontation and war.

Independence, democracy, and reunification, which the South Korean people cry for, are the way of patriotism; anticommunism, which the puppets are talking about, is the way of treachery. The anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligan clique blatantly reveals that its babbling about democracy, dialogue, and reunification is all false. Its genuine ulterior motive is to realize long-term power in return for continuously leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colonial and military base by blocking the reunification of our country and by perpetuating national division and, furthermore, is to extend the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists even to the northern half of the Republic. With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique realize their criminal purposes.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, whose flames are vehemently blazing up and spreading, is a manifestation of the national independence-seeking consciousness of no longer tolerating the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule which has lasted for nearly half a century and is a reflection of the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

History shows that those fascist dictators who ignore the will of the popular masses and run counter to the [word indistinct] the times can never remain long in power. The indiscreet maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for anticommunist fascistization will only expedite their ruin.

Independence, democracy, and reunification are the vital demands of the South Korean people. Over the past 40 years, the South Korean people have suffered from infringement upon national dignity and independence under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. Under Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule, more heinous than the Yusin dictatorship, they have been deprived of even the slightest freedom and rights, which human beings should possess, and are barely managing to live.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's rackets of anticommunist confrontation and war provocations with the support of the U.S. imperialists, the situation of the country is being brought to a high pitch of strain, and the barriers of division are growing higher. The danger of nuclear calamities in addition to the miserable fate of colonial slaves is being forced upon the South Korean people.

The present times are an era of independence in which the popular masses, who suffered from oppression and maltreatment in the past, have emerged as the masters of history. No one wants to live, bound in fascist shackles under the domination and enslavement of others. There is no reason for the South Korean people to live by shouldering the yoke of colonial and fascist slaves and shedding blood. For this reason, the South Korean people demand independence and democracy and fight for the peaceful reunification of the country.

An end should be put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea to realize the aspirations of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and policy of colonial enslavement are the root cause of all sufferings and miseries of the South Korean people and are a basic obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country. With a wild ambition for invading the whole Korea and Asia by continuously seizing South Korea as a colonial and military base and by taking it as a stepping stone, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remain in South Korea and are actively egging the Chon Tu-hwan ring on to fascism and anticommunist confrontation. The ringleader who has reduced South Korea to a place where horrendous and murderous suppression is rampant. Unless an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, the fascist tyranny of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be more outrageous and the people will suffer from greater disaster.

Also, an end should be put to the heinous Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist system in South Korea. There has been no such truculent human butchers and national traitors in history as the Chon Tu-hwan rings, which rules it fellow countrymen with bayonets to maintain its post of colonial lackey and bestially suppresses and murders righteous youths and students who demand independence and democracy by labeling them as procommunist elements.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who does not know about the nation and politics, but only knows sword-wielding, is lording it over the people in his so-called presidency. This is the shame of the nation and an intolerable insult to the South Korean people.

Through experiences in and lessons from their miserable life, the South Korean people are aware that if the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to reduce the Korean nation to be victims of nuclear war to realize their goal for aggression, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is bent on rackets of human butchery and anticommunist confrontation to gratify its dirty ambition for long-term power, are left intact in South Korea, they cannot maintain their lives, let alone realizing their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

For this reason, the South Korean youths, students, and people are rejecting fanatical fascist suppression and valiantly fighting, demanding the banishment of the U.S. imperialists, the overthrow of the fascist regime, the abolishment of the anticommunist-oriented state policy, and reunification. The South Korean people will never pull down the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization before they realize their aspirations

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the situation, stop their criminal act of instigating the puppets to rackets of anticommunist fascism and war, and withdraw from South Korea at once.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately retract its anticommunist-oriented state policy, abolish all fascist evil laws, [words indistinct], promptly release the illegally arrested and detained political prisoners, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for national reunification of the South Korean youths, students, and people are enjoying active support and encouragement among the whole nation and the world's progressive people. By rising up in nationwide struggle, the South Korean people will smash the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and certainly greet a new world of independence, democracy, and reunification.

/12913
CSO: 4110/032

JSP FIGURE DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

SK250501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Hajime Fukada, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of the National Movement Department of the Party, who is heading a delegation of JSP National Movement activists to Korea met with a KCNA reporter on 22 November and condemned the fascist crackdown of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in their anti-communist rampage in South Korea.

Noteworthy in the struggle of South Korean people of broad strata and students is the fact that they are fighting the Japanese reactionary government standing behind the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime, while waging the anti-Chon Tu-hwan, anti-American struggle more vigorously than ever before, he said, and went on:

Frightened by the righteous struggle of people and students, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are resorting to unprecedented repression against democrats and students these days, becoming more clamorous in their anti-communist racket.

Incriminating the statements of an opposition "national assemblyman" that "the state policy" should be unification, not anti-communism, they committed an unheard-of, ruthless act by arresting him while the "National Assembly" was in session. And they are suppressing patriotic students who call for independence, democracy, and national unification on charges of "pro-communism."

I think the statement of the "national assemblyman" calling for unification and the struggle of patriotic democrats graphically reflect the desire and aspirations of the South Korean people at present.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique seek to stay long in power as the fascist dictator, labelling the South Korean people's desire for unification as "pro-communism" and crushing it with the bayonet.

Under such situation the Japan Socialist Party will make energetic efforts to expose the despicable and brazen repressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique before the world people.

We extend full solidarity with the South Korean people and students in their righteous struggle for national unification and democracy in South Korean society and vehemently denounce the South Korean puppet clique's suppression of them.

Stressing the need to fight against the Japanese reactionary government and the United States which give economic support to the political system of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, he said:

Now a large number of U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Japan and South Korea.

In order to avert a nuclear war in Asia, it is imperative to clear this region of nuclear weapons and make the U.S. troops withdraw from Japan and South Korea.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal of President Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

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CSO: 4100/59

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S PLAN TO 'INCITE WAR'

SK251012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, driven to the brink of destruction by the massive action of South Korean students and people, is trying to unlease a war in his last gamble.

The author of the commentary says:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a warmaniac, showed up at the frontline areas and puppet naval and airforce headquarters time and again and incited war fever when the frantic war exercises were going on in South Korea.

Ill-boding is it that he prowled about in the frontline areas at a time when ceaseless exercises for a nuclear war against the North were being held in South Korea and the aggression forces there were ready for attack.

This shows that the dictator who is undergoing an unprecedented crisis in his rule, forsaken by the people, is now working desperately to find a way out of it in the provocation of a war with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The puppet clique, much upset by the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of students and people waged everywhere in South Korea almost every day, label their slightest moves as "pro-communism" and "leftist tendency" and harshly penalize them by invoking the "National Security Law," the commentary says, and goes on:

The state of undeclared "martial law" in South Korea shows that the crisis of the dictator has reached the hopeless stage and the fascist is making his last-ditch efforts.

The South Korean situation today reminds us of the eve of the Korean war ignited by traitor Syngman Rhee at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

A foreign press report recently said the U.S. imperialists who hold the prerogative of the supreme command of the puppet army in South Korea gave the puppet army a free hand to make a military attack on the northern half of Korea any minute.

This shows that the United States itself seeks to save its colonial rule over South Korea from a crisis by means of a war and, further, to attain its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia. Hence, no one knows what the puppets, given the green light, would do to prolong their office.

It is not accidental that these days puppet army brasshats blare unhesitatingly that "a war is certain to break out during the tenure of office" of Chon Tu-hwan and "the land to conquer stretches endlessly."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking a way out of his crisis in fascist suppression and war.

We are watching vigilantly the rare moves of the dictator seized with uneasiness.

/9599
CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE PENINSULA

SK281059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today demands that for peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

In its editorial article headlined "Let Us Convert the Korean Peninsula Into Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone," the paper says:

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and their nuclear arms buildup, South Korea has been turned into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the world and the Korean peninsula is under the grave situation in which a nuclear war may break out any time.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations in South Korea are a product of the U.S. reactionary world strategy.

South Korea and the Korean peninsula are the objects of particular importance in the Far East priority policy of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists try to ignite a nuclear war against our Republic, an eastern outpost of socialism, achieve their wild ambition for aggression on the whole of Korea and, furthermore, take the initiative in the global thermonuclear war by making a forestalling nuclear attack on socialist countries. They consider that the situation on the Korean peninsula which has become strained by sharp military confrontation may be easily used for the realisation of their nuclear war provocation moves.

By igniting a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they seek not only to control the world socialist forces but also to step up the materialisation of their "Asian-Pacific priority policy" designed to make the 21st century a "Pacific age" under the domination of the United States. Namely, they intend to make the Korean people a victim of nuclear war, achieve the U.S. domination over the vast Asia-Pacific region and turn the Pacific into an American sea and Asia into an American dominion.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation manoeuvres on the Korean peninsula are an unpardonable heinous crime against the Korean people and mankind. If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will quickly spread to be a global thermonuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war who threatens peace in Korea and the world.

To end the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, a root cause of the danger of war on the Korean peninsula--this is the fundamental demand for preserving the consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the international movement calling for the conversion of Korea into a nuclear-free, peace zone is rapidly expanding and strengthening on a world-wide scale.

The United States should lend an ear to this demand of the world peace-loving people for removing the danger of nuclear war from Korea and maintaining peace.

An important way to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and accelerate her independent and peaceful reunification is to carry into practice at an early date our proposal to hold the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

/12913
CSO: 4100/063

DFRF-CPRF MEETING SPEECHES

Chong Chun-ki Speaks

SK220843 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1327 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and vice chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, at the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee, and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today we are holding a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF amid a grave environment in which a fierce struggle is being waged between democracy and fascism, between patriotism and treason, and between reunification and division in South Korea.

In connection with the situation created recently in South Korea, this joint expanded meeting is being held to discuss important problems to expose and crush anticommunist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to turn South Korea into a society governed by anticommunist fascism, and to stage a pan-national struggle designed to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As is widely known, suppression against patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea, suppression being carried out under the pretext of anticommunist national policy, has reached an extreme point.

[Word indistinct] leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique are harshly suppressing the south Korean youths, students, and people by branding their struggle as being procommunist and are deliberately straining the situation in our country by babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion from the North.

While launching an anticommunist campaign on a large scale after fabricating an opposition lawmaker's call for reunification, the so-called incident of wall posters on the campus of Seoul National University [SNU], and the plot to found a Marxist-Leninist party, the South Korean ruling clique is now creating a crazy whirlwind of suppressing the youths, students, and people of all walks of life who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Issuing orders for a Class A alert posture and for a special posture of vigilance in succession, the South Korean puppets are now uttering fascist, outrageous remarks that the leftist-leaning, procommunist elements should be rooted out or mopped up. They are also arresting and imprisoning innocent people without discrimination, punishing them after putting them on trial, and increasing anticommunist suppressive institutions and suppressive forces on a large scale.

The brunt of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression being carried out under the pretext of anticommunist national policy is directed primarily against the patriotic youths and students.

The fascist clique first fabricated the wall poster incident on the SNU campus and the plot to found a Marxist-Leninist party. Using them as an excuse, it has begun a full-scale suppression against the patriotic youths, students, and campuses and is now creating a large-scale whirlwind of cracking down on those who are involved in the incident of the anti-imperialist alliance party and the forces behind the scenes by fully mobilizing National Security Planning agents and all of the uniformed and plainclothes policemen, searching not only the campuses, but also students' houses under the pretext of ferreting out those who are involved in these incidents.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist offensive against the youths and students as such has culminated with the brutal suppression of the students on the campus of Konguk University in particular. As students from 26 South Korean universities and colleges gathered to stage a peaceful sit-in struggle on the campus of Konguk University, the Chon Tu -hwan ring not only arrested and imprisoned approximately 1,500 students at one stroke through a scorched earth operation, launched in the air and on the ground by mobilizing approximately 8,000 combat policemen and even aircraft, but the ring has also committed such a barbarous act of mercilessly massacring approximately 20 students, a crime that can never be condoned even after 1,000 years.

This is the most brutal suppression against the campus, unprecedented in the history of world education, and the most flagrant fascist suppression, unrivaled even in the history of the South Korean fascist clique's suppression.

All of the nation cannot repress its surging indignation over the South Korean fascist military gangsters' brutal, barbarous, and butcherly act, and the people of the world are unanimously raising their voice of condemnation against the fascist murderers. Far from paying heed to the surging voices of condemnation at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is stretching out its claws of fascist suppressive atrocity not only to youths and students but also to workers and off-stage opposition forces. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is perpetrating the criminal act of barbarously suppressing them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to openly perpetrate maneuvers to completely obliterate the opposition parties in South Korea in a bid to make South Korea a dark place where fascism is rampant and a place barren to opposition parties.

The fascist suppression of the patriotic democratic forces which is being perpetrated in South Korea today under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism has reached a most brutal and indiscreet state since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took office.

Such a reckless act by the South Korean rulers is a calculated scheme to deliberately aggravate relations between the North and South, to further aggravate the tense situation of the country, and to lead the situation to the brink of war.

We regard the fascist suppression and the anticommunist confrontation rackets that the South Korean rulers have perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism as an intolerable criminal act running counter to the three principles of national reunification.

Already in the early part of the 1970's, the North and South agreed to take independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as the fundamental principles for national reunification and solemnly declared it before the nation through the 4 July joint statement. In order to achieve national unity, to preserve peace, nd to open the road toward achieving the peaceful reunification of our country, the three principles of national reunification should be respected and abided by and should be sincerely implemented. At the same time, any act running counter to the principles should not be committed.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean rulers have infringed upon the independent principles of national reunification by advocating the state policy of anticommunism. The state policy of anticommunism and the independent principles of national reunification are not compatible.

Advocating the state policy of anticommunism and clamoring about victory over communism is not only the logic of confrontation to fight against the fellow countrymen in the North, but is also the logic of war. In reality, the South Korean rulers have frantically waged war rackets under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, clamoring about a nonexistent treat of southward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has handed South Korea over to the United States as its nuclear base, has not only deployed its armed forces in the forward area along the military demarcation line in a bid to strengthen preparations for a war of northward invasion, but has also daily waged various types of war exercises simulating a northward invasion, together with the U.S. imperialists. In particular, by allowing Lance missiles to be deployed anew in the area close to the military demarcation line in a few months' time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to create a greater threat of war.

Because of the criminal war maneuvers of the South Korean bellicose elements, the tense state in our country is becoming more acute with each passing day and the situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

The South Korean rulers' assertion of anticommunism as their state policy also completely runs counter to the principle of great national unity. The principle of great national unity for national reunification demands that all of the nation unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, systems, and religions.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only barbarously suppressed those who have different ideologies, assertions, political views, and political factions, but has also regarded the fellow countrymen in the North with hostility and has viciously opposed them. Such being the situation, how can this become an act that accords with the great national reunification? In order for dialogue to be held in conformity with its lofty mission, the North and South should not utter statements opposing the ideology and system of the opposite side and should create an atmosphere for mutual reconciliation and unity.

Nevertheless, clamoring about the state policy of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has suppressed with bayonets those who call for democracy and reunification and has frantically kicked off the anticommunist and confrontational maneuvers opposing us, the other party of dialogue. This cannot be compatible with dialogue.

All facts clearly prove that the South Korean rulers' fascist suppression and their anticommunist confrontation maneuvers which have been perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism are an intolerable antinational criminal act in light of the demands of the three principles of national reunification and from the viewpoint of dialogue and negotiations.

We can never overlook [mukin] the anticommunist fascist maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea which will bring miserable disaster to the future of the nation, and should justly cope with this [ungdang hage].

We should check and frustrate all criminal maneuvers which are being perpetrated in South Korea under the slogan of the state policy of anticommunism and should vigorously open a new aspect for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from this, in accordance with the will of political parties, public organizations, and people of all strata in the northern half of the Republic, we solemnly maintain:

First, the state policy of anticommunism in South Korea should be immediately withdrawn. [applause]

Second, the National Security Law of South Korea in which the notorious anticommunist law is contained should be immediately abolished. [applause] The National Security Law of South Korea is the practical fascist evil law which surpasses by far the law on maintenance of public peace enforced during the Japanese imperialist domination period in the past. This law is an evil law which has plundered all democratic rights and fundamental rights for survival of the South Korean people including their human rights. Only when the National Security Law is abolished in South Korea can all democratic freedoms and rights of the South Korean people be guaranteed. Therefore, we strongly maintain that the National Security Law should be unconditionally abolished in South Korea.

Third, all political prisoners in South Korea, including youths, students, and democratic personages, who have been illegally arrested, detained, and punished, should be immediately released, [applause] Thousands of youths, students, and people in South Korea who have been unwarrantedly arrested and detained by the National Security Law are by no means criminals.

Fourth, the fascist suppression which is being perpetrated in South Korea under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism should be immediately suspended. [applause] The barbarous fascist suppression of the South Korean people is the most reactionary criminal act to obliterate everything progressive, democratic, and national, to hinder the democratic development of the society, and to repeat history.

The grave situation created in South Korea today should be blamed on the United States. It was the U.S. imperialists who dragged the anticommunist ideology into South Korea. It is the U.S. imperialists who have forced the South Korean puppet clique to adopt anticommunism as its state policy and who are instigating it to perpetrate the anticommunist fascist suppression. It is also none other than the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a nuclear base--the largest in the Far East--and who are leading the situation of our country to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately renounce their criminal act of abetting the South Korean puppet clique to perpetrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets. They should also immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their forces of aggression and all of their lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Anticommunism can by no means become the step for prolonging the life of the south Korean puppet clique. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at reality and act discreetly. It should also immediately renounce the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets and should step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

The situation created in South Korea today demands that all of the nation firmly unite, and check and frustrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, thus pioneering the nation's destiny by themselves.

Youths, students and intellectuals, workers, farmers, democratic personages, and people of all strata in South Korea should more vigorously wage the struggle against the anticommunist maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and the struggle for national salvation for independence, democracy, and reunification in defiance of any suppression of the enemies by holding higher the banner of the struggle for national independence and democracy and against fascism.

We should take this opportunity to extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle for justice of the youths, students, and people in South Korea in the name of political parties, public organizations, and all of the people in the northern half of the Republic. [applause]

All Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should be deeply aware of their important mission for the nation and should rise up as one in the pan-national struggle to check and frustrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea.

The situation created in South Korea today seriously threatens not only peace in our country but also peace in Asia and the rest of the world. It has become the dangerous source that may lead the world to the holocaust of a nuclear war.

We take this opportunity to express our firm conviction that the political parties, public organizations, and (?people) of all countries of the world which love justice and aspire for peace will extend more active encouragement to our people's struggle against (?the U.S. imperialists) and for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. [applause]

The political parties, public organizations, and the people of all strata in the northern half of the Republic should further enhance their revolutionary awareness in coping with the present situation created in South Korea, should expose and smash the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and should more vigorously support the just and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification of youths, students, democratic personages, and the people of all strata in South Korea. [applause]

All of the people in the northern half of the Republic should continuously effect new revolutionary upsurges in all posts of socialist construction by more vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious WPK.

Only victory and glory lie on the future road of our people who are vigorously struggling, firmly believing in the correctness of their cause.

Let all of us firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chon-il and more vigorously struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in northern half of the Republic and to expedite the cause of national reunification. [applause]

Chon Kum-chol Speech

SK222302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1404 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chon Kum-chol, chief of the CPRF Secretariat, at a joint expanded meeting of the DRFR Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: As is known, anticommunist confrontational rackets and fascist suppression maneuvers that promote grave obstacles to dialogue and peaceful reunification have reached their extreme in South Korea despite unanimous denunciations at home and abroad. These anticommunist suppression rackets in South Korea are causing grave concern among all Korean people and the world's progressive people and are arousing surging indignation among them. The anticommunist confrontational rackets and fascist suppression maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are antipopular and antinational crimes that cannot be justified by anything.

Anticommunism, which the South Korean puppets consider as state policy, will [word indistinct] that opposes the fellow countrymen in the northern half of the Republic and is an antinational and divisionist slogan that inspires antagonism and confrontation within the nation, creates splits and uneasiness within the nation, and opposes unity among the fellow countrymen and reunification. Anticommunism as a state policy is not compatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification. Our nation wants only national unity and reunification, not anticommunism or confrontation.

The South Korean rulers are brutally suppressing those who demand reunification and are frantically kicking up anticommunist confrontational rackets. This shows that dialogue and reunification that they babble about are nothing but empty political talk, and that their ulterior motive lies in confrontation, division, and war. Recognizing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist and fascist frenzy as the declaration of the wholesale denial of North-South dialogue and as wholesale opposition to national reunification, we, in the name of the entire nation, strongly denounce it.

The South Korean people of all walks of life must persistently struggle to the end, while upholding the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence and democracy, without yielding to the suppression, appeasement, and deception maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan. [applause]

The anachronistic state policy of anticommunism must be retracted, the National Security Law and other evil anticommunist laws must be abolished, and the arrested and imprisoned youths, students, and political prisoners must be released unconditionally. The United States must stop its aggression and war rackets, must withdraw its forces from South Korea without delay, and must stop its interference in the internal affairs of our country.

We urge the persons in authority in South Korea to respond to our peace proposals, including the proposal to hold talks among military authorities, after giving up their anticommunist confrontational maneuvers and anticommunist fascist (?rackets), if they want to be our sincere partner in dialogue.

As in the past, the CPRF will also be loyal to national tasks bestowed upon it and will make all efforts to crush the maneuvers of the divisionists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to accomplish the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland at the earliest date through the united efforts of the entire nation.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly support the proposal of the representative of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the representative of the GFTUK to send a letter of appeal and a letter respectively to the compatriots at home and abroad and the political parties, organizations, and people of all countries. [applause]

Kim Yong-chun Speaks

SK221157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chun, member of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the CPRF, and vice chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party, at a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] All members of our Korean Social Democratic Party who have watched the situation prevailing in South Korea with deep apprehension cannot repress surging national indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous outrage of suppressing patriotic youths, students, and democratic personages in South Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are brutally suppressing the struggle of youths, students, and people of South Korea, branding the struggle as a procommunist act, and are deliberately aggravating the situation of our country by clamoring about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion from the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which has invented a new excuse for a new political terrorist operation by fabricating the so-called wall paper incident at Seoul National University, which was reminiscent of the incident of burning the German national assembly building by the Hitler clique in the past, not only announced in succession the wall paper incident at Sogang University and the incident of attempting to build a Marxist-Leninist Party, but also kicked off the wholesale arrest of those involved in these incidents. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has stretched out its claws of brutal suppression to campuses and democratic organizations under the pretext of ferreting out the forces behind the scenes of these incidents.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has perpetrated the atrocity of even arresting and detaining conscientious religionists, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, branding them as procommunist elements. The Chon Tu-hwan clique went so far as not only to arrest and detain a lawmaker of the NKDP who asserted that the state policy should be reunification, not anticommunism, but also to openly suppress this opposition party, clamoring about links with the leftist-leaning procommunist forces and the like.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique made an issue of an opposition national assemblyman's remarks in the National Assembly who expressed his view on reunification and unleashed thousands of policemen into the assembly building in a bid to drive the assembly session into disorder and to arrest and detain the opposition national assemblyman is definitely not only a fascist frenzy unprecedented in the parliamentary history of the world, but is also a violent act which surpasses by far the atrocities perpetrated by the fascist maniacs Syngman Rhee and the Yusin dictator Pak Chong-hui who were infamous for their notorious fascist rules in South Korea.

Arresting and detaining this opposition national assemblyman, taking issue with his floor statements which asserted the country's reunification, is not only a suppressive atrocity against this specific opposition assemblyman, but is also a brutal suppressive offensive against the opposition party as a whole.

Anticommunism which the South Korean puppet clique has taken as its state policy cannot be compatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification and is a slogan of antagonism, confrontation, and war. The state policy of anticommunism is a product of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to make South Korea their colony.

All of those who are truly concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation should renounce the state policy of anachronistic anticommunism which has already been (?destroyed) by history and, instead, should advance along the road of collaboration with communism and reunification.

Anticommunism as a state policy in the world today can be seen only in South Korea, which is under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The fascist clique's anticommunist and repressive rackets will only arouse stronger resistance among youths, students, and patriotic people in South Korea. The struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification that youths, students, and people in South Korea are waging in defiance of the unprecedentedly strict cordon of the police forces will ceaselessly continue.

I, on behalf of all members of the Korean Social Democratic Party who treasure democracy and social justice and who urgently desire the country's peaceful reunification, extend support and encouragement to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation of all political parties, democratic personages, and people of all strata in South Korea struggling for democracy and reunification. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should not seek the colonial and subjugative policy anymore and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their forces of aggression and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

As demanded in the report, I maintain that the state policy of anticommunism and the National Security Law of South Korea should be abolished, all arrested and detained political prisoners should be released unconditionally, and the repressive rackets which are not being perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism should be suspended at once. [applause] Youths, students, and democratic personages in South Korea will drive the forces of aggression out of South Korea and achieve independence, democracy, and reunification through their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy.

In conclusion, I propose that in connection with the grave situation created in South Korea today, a letter of appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad in the name of this joint meeting be adopted. [applause]

Pak Su-tong Speech

SK230314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1401 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the CPRF, and chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, at a joint expanded meeting of the DRFR Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country that all the nation urgently desires and to stabilize the devastated South Korean rural economy and the South Korean farmers' lives, the colonial, military and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea, a fortress of anticommunism, should be eliminated, and the independence and democratization of the South Korean society should be achieved.

In South Korea today, the rapidly growing and consolidating labor movement is being vigorously waged, together with the struggle of youths and students of South Korea.

South Korean farmers have resolutely risen up in the struggle against the U.S. pressure to open markets in South Korea for U.S. tobacco and surplus agricultural products. They submitted a letter of protest containing the demands of South Korean farmers to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Recently, at a meeting held under the sponsorship of the Catholic Farmers Association, thousands of farmers resolutely opposed imports of U.S. tobacco and surplus agricultural products.

Such struggles by South Korean farmers in defiance of the intensified suppression of the fascist clique constitute just resistance against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists for over 40 years and the misrule of the puppet clique. The struggles are also a just patriotic struggle to regain the divested national sovereignty and to achieve the independent and democratic development of South Korean society.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has not only brutally suppressed with bayonets the struggle of farmers, youths, students, and people, including off-stage opposition personages, in South Korea, but has also detained them, branding them as radical leftist-leaning elements or procommunist elements. The unprecedentedly brutal and violent reactionary offensive which is now being perpetrated in South Korea is a most brutal fascist outrage that can be found under a state of martial law. This offensive is also a suppressive racket which surpasses by far the outrage perpetrated by the previous Yusin dictator.

Together with all agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic, I resolutely condemn the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's frantic act of trying to obliterate the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea while clamoring about a state policy of anticommunism. I also strongly assert that the brutal suppression of the South Korean people should be stopped at once. [applause]

Anticommunism is anachronistic and is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of those who face ruin. The South Korean puppets should immediately stop the brutal knife-wielding that they have perpetrated under the pretext of anticommunism, should unconditionally release all illegally arrested and detained youths, students, and other political prisoners, and should step down from power without delay.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to try maintaining the dictatorial system, refusing this demand of the South Korean people, it will not be able to escape the stern judgment of history.

In conclusion, I fully support the proposals submitted to this joint meeting for adopting a letter of appeal to the Korean compatriots at home and aborad and a letter to political parties, public organizations, and personages of all strata in countries of the world. [applause]

Chong Sin-hyok Speech

SK221323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1350 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chong Sin-hyok, member of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the CPRF Standing Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chongoist Chongu Party, at a joint enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen [yorobun]:

The grave situation which is being caused in South Korea under the pretext of anticommunism is arousing deep apprehension among the Chongu Party members and Chondoists along with all fellow countrymen.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique has shackled an opposition party lawmaker on charges of negating the anticommunist state policy and asserting a reunification-oriented state policy in the puppet National Assembly and, with this as an opportunity, has spread the tentacle of suppression even to the opposition party. In addition, the clique has illegally arrested Rev Mun Il-hwan, a noted religionist in South Korea and chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification, who asserted the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and independent national reunification; imposed all kinds of repression on him; and sentenced him, who is almost in his seventies, to a three year prison term. Also, it demanded a 15 year prison term for Chong Ki-pyo, chief policymaker of the organization, and has harshly suppressed numerous religionists who demand freedom of religion.

I cannot but brand the tyrannical suppressive atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan ring in South Korea as a grave treacherous and criminal act which our nation will curse for ages to come.

The idea of great national unity, a just principle set forth by most correctly reflecting the realistic conditions of our country, serves as a reliable guarantee for national reunification.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is harshly suppressing the patriotic people, who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, under the pretext of anticommunism and is viciously kicking up anticommunist rackets against the Republic as well. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppressive atrocities against the patriotic people are a wanton act of infringing upon human rights--an act which a politician with even a fundamental political philosophy cannot dare to perpetrate--a reactionary violence causing discord within the nation, and an antinational criminal act of running counter to the Chondoist doctrine which honors human rights and seeks the fellow countrymen living in harmony on the basis of the idea of equality that there is no man above and below another.

Furthermore, kicking up anticommunist rackets against the idea and system of the Republic is an antinational, treacherous act, totally running counter to the Chondoist idea which demands that the entire national unanimously fight to realize the idea of rejecting westerns and the Japanese and of seeking the national and public welfare, leaving differences in ideas, ideologies, and religions behind.

The anticommunist rackets and suppressive atrocities which the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is perpetrating with the support of the U.S. imperialists--treacherous and nation-selling criminal act doubtlessly aimed at obliterating the fighting spirit of independence, democracy, and reunification; at destroying great national unity; at perpetuating national division; and, furthermore, at coping with crises facing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and at realizing its wild ambition for long-term power--will not be able to escape the curses and stern denunciation of all Chongu Party members and Chondoists.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must look straight at reality and act with discretion.

In the name of the Chongu Part members and Chondoists in the northern half of the Republic, I strongly demand that the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique abolish the anticommunism-oriented state policy and the National Security Law; immediately stop the reckless suppression of the patriotic youths and students and democratic forces, who have turned out to the righteous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification; and unconditionally release the political prisoners, innocent youths and students, religionists, including Rev Mun Il-hwan, and people who it has arrested and detained by labeling them as procommunist or leftist-leaning elements. [applause]

The political parties and organizations in the North and South, which are concerned about the future destiny of the fatherland and the nation, should achieve great national unity by transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems; pay attention to the grave situation prevailing in South Korea; resolutely denounce the military and fascist clique for suppressing the patriotic youths, students, and democratic forces; and actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

Int he future, as in the past, our Chondoist Chongu Party will also devote its every strength to actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korea youths, students, and people of all walks of life. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the expectation that the Chondists of South Korea will pool strength with the South Korean people of all walks of life in waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for independence peaceful national reunification in conformity with the intrinsic attitude of Chondoism which has unanimously fought to realize the idea of national and public welfare while upholding the slogan of rejecting Westerns and the Japanese and saving the people in the past. [applause]

In conclusion, I actively support and endorse the proposal of the delegate of the Social Democratic Party that a letter of appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad be adopted at this meeting. [applause]

Kim Pong-chu Speech

SK230324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1356 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the CPRF, and chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, at a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Recognizing that this joint meeting is being held at a proper time in connection with the situation prevailing in South Korea and that the topics discussed at the meeting are very important, I fully support the report submitted to the meeting.

Because there are different ideologies and systems in the North and South of our country today, we cannot speak of the country's peaceful reunification, apart from the ideal and principle of great national unity. Nevertheless, clamoring about a state policy of anticommunism and regarding the communists in the North with hostility, the South Korean puppet clique has babbled about victory over communism and the eradication of communism. This is tantamount to an open expression of the puppet clique's will to refuse dialogue and the country's peaceful reunification and to trigger a new war, a nuclear war, against our Republic on the Korean peninsula.

Clamoring about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion and the so-called need to strengthen anticommunism under the instigation of the U.S.

imperialists, puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan has frantically accelerated preparations for a new war of northward invasion, a nuclear war. Thus, he has laid bare to the world his true colors as a bellicose element.

Contrary to today's reality in the northern half of the Republic, in which peaceful construction is being waged on a large scale, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has not only rapidly reinforced the armed forces of the puppet army by continuously introducing weapons of mass destruction, including new nuclear weapons to South Korea, but also has deployed the majority of the puppet army in the forward area close to the MDL. The puppet clique has also not only openly inspired anticommunist confrontation consciousness among the South Korean people, but has also frantically accelerated preparations for a northward invasion by staging daily powder-reeking war exercise rackets in the sky, on the ground, and on the seas of the South.

All facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a shock brigade of the u.S. imperialists' policy of war is indiscreetly running wild to ignite the fuze of war of northward invasion, a nuclear war, at any cost.

Because of this anticommunist policy, our nation has remained divided for more than 40 years, undergoing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings, and is now standing at the crossroads determining peace or war and life or death.

If the state policy of anticommunism that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has advocated is left intact, a nuclear war will (?finally) break out on the Korean peninsula, consequently the whole land of the country will be devastated forever, and all the nation in the North and South will suffer a terrible nuclear holocaust.

All of our working class will never allow the land of our country--which has the 5,000 year-history and where the precious material assets that our working class has created, devoting their sweat and energies, exist--to be devastated and the nation to become the victims of a nuclear war.

I, on behalf of our working class, fully support the four-point demands presented by this joint meeting and strongly assert that the four-point demands should be realized without fail.

At the same time, I also propose that a letter of appeal to political parties, public organizations, and personages of each country in the world be adopted at this joint meeting. [applause]

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF, DFRF OFFICIALS ATTEND VIENNA MEETING ON REUNIFICATION

SK241025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)-- An enlarged meeting of representatives of the National Alliance of Koreans in the North and Overseas for National Reunification was held in Vienna, Austria, on October 18 and 19.

The meeting was attended by 35 personages of different strata. Present on our side were Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, from the American region were Cha Sang-tal and Prof and Dr Sonu Hak-won of Central Methodist University in Missouri the United States, who is representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification, and from the European region were Kang Mu-ui, representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification, and Rev Yi Yong-pin.

At the meeting Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF, made a keynote report on "Tasks of Koreans at Home and Abroad to Turn the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free Peace Zone."

Declaring that the Korean nation must never fall a victim to the U.S. imperialist strategy of nuclear war, he said today when the danger of thermonuclear scourge is growing all the Koreans at home and abroad were faced with important and urgent tasks to more vigorously wage the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle for peace than ever before. He elaborated on concrete tasks.

His report was followed by speeches.

The speakers unanimously pointed to the danger of nuclear war in Korea and called for the awakening of Koreans at home and abroad. They strongly demanded the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and called for lifting up louder voices of protest against the deployment of sophisticated nuclear weapons and the construction of special nuclear depots and against nuclear war exercises.

The meeting also heard a keynote report by Dr Sonu Hak-won under the headline "The Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence, the Anti-Fascist Struggle for Democracy in South Korea and Our Tasks."

In his report he gave a detailed analysis of the student movement and the fact that the South Korean people from all walks of life such as workers, peasants, intellectuals and religionists put up the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as their main fighting slogan and were waging the anti-U.S. struggle in combination with the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the struggle for U.S. troop pullout and the struggle for national unification.

He called upon all the intellectuals who love the fellow countrymen to go among the masses and act the guide in more rapidly enlightening, awakening and rousing them to struggle.

An information was given at the meeting of the stand of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK toward North-South dialogue.

A resolution and an appeal to the Koreans at home and abroad were adopted at the meeting.

The resolution says the Korean peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, independence and democracy be brought to South Korea, the "two Koreas" plot be checked and frustrated, the desire of the Korean nation for reunification be realized at an early date, and the function and role of the national alliance for national reunification be further enhanced so as to actively contribute to the cause of an independent national reunification.

The appeal called upon all the Koreans in the North and the South and abroad to wage a vigorous struggle nationwide to avert the impending danger of nuclear war and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone by pooling their strength and to make all efforts to have talks between military authorities convened as early as possible with the aim of easing the tensions and moving the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM PONG-CHU SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG MEETING

SK250720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee and chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, at mass meeting held at the Pyongyang gymnasium on 24 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrade: The DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF recently held an expanded joint meeting in connection with the grave situation in South Korea and called for waging a pan-national struggle to expose and denounce the wicked fascist tyranny perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy and their anticommunist rackets and to check and thwart the rascals criminal maneuvers.

I fully support and approve our principled proposal advanced at the expanded joint meeting, considering it as a very appropriate nation-saving step designed to settle the grave situation in South Korea and as a very just one that fully complies with the grand three-point principle of the fatherland's reunification and with dialogue and peaceful reunification. [applause]

As was pointed out at the joint meeting, the fascist and tyrannical suppression of patriotic and democratic forces under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy and anticommunist confrontation rackets kicked up to harbor the sentiment of enmity against us have been frantically perpetrated in an unprecedented manner. While successively issuing a Class A emergency martial law decree and special alert order and while venomously vowing to exterminate and extensively mop up left-leaning forces tolerating communists, the South Korean fascist clique, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has expanded the fascist and tyrannical suppression of patriotic South Korean people in a step-by-step manner.

Having arrested and imprisoned more than 263,500 people from June through September this year under the pretext of controlling those criminals who were detrimental to the Asian Games, by developing a bloodthirsty atmosphere throughout South Korea, and by carrying out 100-day man-hunting operations, the fascist elements concocted a wall poster incident at Seoul University and an incident in which those concerned had allegedly attempted to build a Marxist-Leninist party. With this as the momentum, they have extensively launched political terrorism and a tyrannical offensive. In particular, having directed the brunt of tyranny toward students, the South Korean puppets, while searching their houses as well as campuses, have created a whirlwind of mass arrests and have arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished innocent students at random.

The bloody and disastrous incident touched off by the Chon Tu-hwan ring at Konguk University at the end of October was an atrocious, outrageous, and fascist act that could only be committed by a murderous devil wearing a human mask and by a beast which covets man's blood. When students from 26 universities in South Korea gathered at Konguk University and waged [words indistinct] sit-in struggle, the rascals carried out land-scorching operations resembling street fighting in the sky and on the ground by mobilizing more than 8,000 completely armed combat policemen--equivalent in size to a division of troops--combat-use fire fighting vehicles, armored cars, and planes and by suing high-pressure water hoses and tear gas bombs.

The barbarous act committed by the fascist ring, enraging both heaven and man, of simultaneously arresting more than 1,500 students, wounding more than 50 students, and cruelly killing more than 20 students was violence unprecedented in the history of the suppression of campuses and was a recurrence of the Kwangju incident six years ago. This clearly shows how frantic the rascals' tyrannical maneuvers are.

While despotically and outrageously carrying out a tyrannical offensive against off-stage democratic forces, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has sentenced clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification, to a prison term after illegally arresting and brutally torturing him. It has coercively closed down the headquarters of the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification and branch offices of this organization by launching a surprise assault against them through the mobilization of armed policemen. At the same time, it has committed the fascist despotism of arresting members of this organization at random.

Because of such an outrageous and barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, 16 persons were banished from Seoul University who were involved in forming an anti-imperialist union party, the ideal of which was the chuche idea, and Kim Tae-chung suffered house arrest for the 37th time when he tried to participate in a meeting organized by the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Extending the tentacle of tyranny to the opposition party, the South Korean ruling bunch has arrested and imprisoned a National Assemblyman belonging to the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] under the National Security Law on charges of opposing an anticommunist national policy and of calling for reunification in the National Assembly. It has brazenly revealed its attempt to suppress the NKDP by saying that it has maintained ties with left-leaning forces which tolerate communists.

Because of a tyrannical commotion extensively raised by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, more than 8,000 people from all walks of life, including students, workers, and democrats, have been arrested and imprisoned in South Korea; an order has been issued to coercively close down more than 40 democratic organizations, including the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification and youth, cultural, and religious organizations; and the offices of off-stage organizations have been assaulted, searched, and closed down by force in broad daylight.

Having turned South Korea into the worst zone of the violation of human rights and into the desolate grave of democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has deployed tyrannical forces with the ratio of one to eight between these forces and the people and with the ratio of one to eight between the demonstrators and these forces; has raised a commotion in extensively suppressing hundreds of thousands of consciously left-leaning persons who are under surveillance; and has turned South Korea into a bloodthirsty zone under martial law rule, which can only be seen in wartime.

Such a fascist frenzy of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique clearly shows that the rascals are ignorant and outrageous military hooligans who do not know politics and the people, except for wielding swords, and are most wicked human butchers who far surpass the bestial and cruel natures of the previous fascist tyrants.

In addition to bestially and barbarously suppressing in a fascist manner the students and the people on charges of demanding independence, democracy, and reunification under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy, the South Korean puppets have unprecedentedly stepped up anticommunist and confrontation maneuvers against us. Under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy, the rascals have expanded and strengthened anticommunist organizations, have extensively revised school textbooks to contain anticommunist contents, and have reorganized all sectors, including the education and cultural sectors, so they are died with the single color of anticommunism. Thus, they have frantically sought anticommunist confrontation.

In particular, brazenly raving that reunification should be achieved under a liberal democratic system, the treacherous South Korean clique has wickedly maneuvered to slander us and has daily and provocatively held government-patronized anticommunist functions.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's advocacy of an anticommunist national policy and its clamorous babbling about victory over communists are the logic of war, vowing to wage a war against us. As a matter of fact, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the puppets, while clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, have run amok much more frantically than ever before to make preparations for a new war of northward invasion. Having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East for the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has continuously introduced sophisticated lethal weapons, including Lance missiles, into South Korea on a large scale, has strengthened a combat posture for northward invasion by deploying forward the majority of troops in areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and has daily staged nuclear war exercises simulating northward invasion in the sky, on the ground, and in the sea.

The puppet traitor has recently conducted a large-scale attack exercise along a coastal line, simulating northward invasion, by mobilizing a large number of combat troops and means of war, including ships belonging to the 7th Fleet of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, the 7th U.S. Air Force flying corps, and the puppet ships, while staging a war exercise codenamed "Ssangyong-86" by mobilizing the puppet army units, homeland reserve forces, and approximately 5,000 civilians.

All these criminal acts by the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is running riot in a bloody suppression and wicked anticommunist confrontational commotion under the pretext of anticommunist national policy, are antinational and traitorous acts which will remain the object of curses for thousands years to come as they trample underfoot the South Korean people's demands of life-or-death, challenge peace and dialogue, and run counter to reunification.

The heinous criminal acts by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has not only reduced South Korea to a most tragic human slaughterhouse, but has also extremely exacerbated tension in our country under the pretext of anticommunism, are now arousing great indignation and deep concern among all Korean people and peace-loving people in the world.

In the name of all Pyongyang citizens, I strongly condemn and denounce the intolerable criminal acts by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique which mercilessly suppresses the South Korean youths, students, and people who call for independence, democracy, and reunification, and kicks off anticommunist confrontational commotions against us as if they were its last-ditch effort, all under the pretext of anticommunism. [shouts of slogans]

No excuse can justify the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being committed by the South Korean puppets under the slogan of anticommunist national policy.

Essentially, anticommunism is a reactionary slogan, fabricated by the reactionary ruling class to camouflage its antipopular (?nature) as soon as communist thoughts were conceived, shouted in the past by the Japanese militarists in the east and by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in Europe, and later used as an instrument for aggression and subjugation by the U.S. imperialists who have emerged as the arch-villain of the global reactionaries after World War II.

After occupying South Korea by force shortly after the 15 August national liberation, the U.S. imperialists declared anticommunism as [words indistinct], used the occupation as the toehold for colonial rule in South Korea, and have committed criminal acts of all descriptions under this criminal slogan.

Under this very criminal slogan, the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in our country in the 1950's; carried out the 16 May military coup d'etat in the 1960's to strangle democracy and the sentiment for peaceful reunification; fabricated the fascist Yusin dictatorship to run counter to the hard-won North-South dialogue in the 1970's; and committed the great Kwangju massacre in the 1980's.

Even today, the U.S. imperialists are running riot in fabrication of two Koreas under the anticommunist slogan and are about to turn our people into victims of a nuclear war after reducing Korea to a nuclear storehouse. Not only have successive South Korean puppets cherished the anticommunism which was thrust into their hands by the U.S. imperialists as a panacea, but they have also committed crimes of all descriptions under the pretext of that slogan.

Even at this moment, the South Korean puppets are brutally suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces on the basis of the anticommunist national policy. They are now resorting to last-ditch efforts to bring the crisis facing the quaking U.S. imperialists' fascist, colonial rule under control and to achieve their ambitions for long-term office by kicking off an anticommunist confrontational commotion.

Through their experience acquired in the course of 40-year life, the South Korean people have come to a clear understanding that anticommunism advocated by the U.S. imperialists and [words indistinct] dependence and democracy and to run counter to reunification. With that realization they are now opposing and rejecting their anticommunist maneuvers, while putting up an ardent struggle to bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' fascist, colonial rule.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life, while calling strongly for the abolition of anticommunist national policy, for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists, and for the establishment of an independent, sovereign country, keep the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle burning fiercely, cherishing their firm determination to struggle against the aggressors and traitors to the end.

In particular, the South Korean youths, students, and people, who were outraged by the fascist group's brutal suppression of those involved in the struggle of Konguk University, are now engaged in a more vigorous struggle.

Tens of thousands of youths and students in various parts of South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju, held meetings to support the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University and to protest the fascist clique's barbarous suppression; hardened their determination to fight to the end to have the U.S. imperialists expelled and to overthrow the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship; and appealed to all the South Korean youths, students, and people to respond to this sacred struggle.

In response to this, a large number of South Korean students have formed a preparatory committee to build the National Federation of Students, and are engaged in a large-scale struggle of exposing and denouncing the fascist clique's fabrication of procommunist incidents, its maneuvers to stay in power indefinitely, and fascist suppression by writing letters, mailing propaganda materials, and posting wall posters, and while staging such struggles as demonstrations, meetings, and sit-ins in various parts of the country.

Even the off-stage democratic organizations, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have vigorously risen to join in the struggle to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan, protesting the oppressors' reckless suppression. This clearly shows that no one can stop the enormous struggle of the South Korean people to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, whatever method and means they may employ.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend positive support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are vigorously struggling to realize the cause of turning society into one governed by independence and democracy and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, in Pyongyang citizens' voice overflowing with warm compatriotic love. [applause, shouts of slogans]

Comrades: Today, the entire Korean population faces a pressing task to resolutely crush the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being kicked off by the Chon Tu-hwan [word indistinct] under a new history for independence and democracy in South Korea, and to hasten the cause of national reunification--the aspiration of all the Korean people.

Any Korean who loves the nation and is concerned about the future of the country cannot turn his back on this important and pressing problem. Now is the responsible time for all the Korean people, regardless of whether they live in the country or abroad, to pay deep attention to the grave situation created in South Korea and stage a sacred struggle to resolutely crush the anticommunist national policy advocated by the aggressors and traitors and the criminal maneuvers being carried out under the sign board of anticommunist national policy by uniting with each other, transcending ideology and systems.

First of all, we should stage a strong struggle to bury the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist national policy. Assuming anticommunism as national policy in defiance of the stark reality that communism has become a firm dominant ideology [chibaejok sasang] in the northern of the Republic, the other half of the country, and that all the people cherish this ideology as their code of faith is a traitorous act of pursuing war and confrontation among the fellow countrymen as well as scheming for permanent division.

If the anticommunist national policy is left intact, national confrontation and animosity will be exacerbated and will only bring about the catastrophe of war. The anticommunist national policy, which runs counter to the three principles of the fatherland's reunification, dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification, should be abolished without delay.

The South Korean youths, students, and people should continue struggling vigorously to smash the anticommunist national policy without taking a step backward on the road of struggle on which they have already begun to traverse. All the South Korean people should stage a strong struggle to have the notorious National Security Law abolished. At the same time, they should also stage a strong struggle to have the youths, students, and all political prisoners, including democratic personages, who have been illegally arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished, set free without delay.

The people who are now behind bars in South Korea are not criminals, but are patriots who have struggled for the nation and people who have risked their lives. All the South Korean people should stage a mass struggle to have the patriots, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, set free in various parts of South Korea.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring from behind the scenes to anticommunist scheming to turn South Korea into a society governed by fascism. The people of all walks of life in South Korea should rise in one body to stage a strong struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to have U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should look squarely at the firm will of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification and abstain from acting indiscreetly.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring wants to avoid repeating the tragic end of successive anticommunist elements, it should apologize to the nation and people for all its criminal acts before it is too late and should step down from power without delay.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their pipedream about keeping South Korea indefinitely as a colony, military base, and anticommunist bulwark and withdraw from South Korea, taking along U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, as demanded unanimously by the entire Korean people and the world's people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my conviction that the world's peace-loving people will raise voices denouncing the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets under the pretext of anticommunism and will extend firm solidarity to the South Korean people in their just and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. [applause]

Today our people face an honorable task of more energetically accelerating socialist construction and to positively support and encourage the South Korean people's just and patriotic struggle. All citizens in Pyongyang and all the working people throughout the country should support and encourage the South Korean people in their sacred, patriotic struggle in all aspects by further spurring the solemn march of the eighties in the way the Sohae Lockgate was built and by effecting new upsurges in the struggle of building socialism, all with burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center.

Let us all unite firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and advance and struggle more vigorously to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the consummation of the chuche cause. [applause, shouts of slogans]

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPRESENTATIVES SPEAK AT PYONGYANG MASS MEETING

SK260800 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1000 GMT on 24 November carried 55 minutes of reportage on the Pyongyang mass rally held on 24 November to denounce the anticommunist campaign staged by South Korea with U.S. backing. After the 20-minute speech by Kim Pong-chu, CPRF Central Committee chairman and chairman of the GFTUK, the radio carries 33 minutes of recorded speeches at the rally by four representatives.

At 1025 GMT the radio carries a 10-minute recorded speech delivered by Pak Cha-yong, representative of workers. Denouncing "the military Chon Tu-hwan clique of hooligans" for "bestially" suppressing the people and for daily arresting and punishing the people by concocting various incidents and by terming the people as "left-learning impure forces tolerating communists to suppress and exterminate the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy," the speaker says:

"Because of the rascals, a bloody tragedy, which resembles the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju 6 years ago, has been brought about in South Korea, and all of South Korea has been turned into bloodthirsty zone plagued by fascism and into a living hell." Citing several instances of South Korean students' anti-U.S. struggles, the speaker asks: "Which rascals pose as masters in South Korea, seizing all rights? They are American rascals."

Noting the lack of workers' rights in South Korea, unemployment, and low wages and denouncing the United States for demanding the opening of South Korean markets and for deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea, the speaker asks: "How can the South Korean workers' act of demanding national sovereignty, the democraticzation of society, and the country's reunification after forming a fighting organization to protect their right to independence, unable to overlook this miserable situation, be termed criminal?" Describing the South Korean people's struggle against atrocities committed by U.S. soldiers in South Korea and denouncing the "treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique" for chanting anticommunist slogans while suppressing the people, when introducing nuclear weapons from the United States and while staging nuclear war exercises, the speaker urges "the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique" to "immediately stop raising an anticommunist commotion and anticommunist tyranny," to "unconditionally and immediately release all arrested and imprisoned political prisoners," and to "step down from the seat of power without delay."

The speaker then says: "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should abandon their anachronistic, absurd desire to sit astride of South Korea forever as a colony and should withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking along with them all aggressive troops."

Urging the South Korean workers to "much more resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle" and to "positively join the struggle of students," the speaker says: "We firmly believe that the South Korean workers will realize that the way to banish the aggressors and to smash fascism is a true way toward survival, will resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to save the country, and will tenaciously struggle to the end until they build a new independent and democratic society."

An 8-minute recorded speech by Hong Si-son, representative of the working people, follows. Denouncing the "Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" for "mercilessly" suppressing those who demand independence, democracy, and reunification by terming them as elements tolerating communists, the speaker says: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's barbarous, suppressive operations against empty-handed students by turning all of South Korea into a zone plagued by emergency martial law and by mobilizing planes and armored cars is the deathbed struggle of a dictator to suppress the South Korean people's patriotic struggle with bayonets and to overcome his ruling crisis, which has reached its zenith, and is a treacherous attempt to dampen the daily-increasing spirit for reunification and to seek perpetual division."

Denouncing an "anticommunist national policy" in South Korea, the speaker asks: "What will one gain from dialogue with us while advocating an anticommunist national policy?" He then states: "The dialogue and reunification boisterously babbled about by the South Korean puppets are all sham and sheer lies. The anticommunist national policy advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a criminal slogan designed to oppose the social system of the northern half of the Republic and to prolong the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule."

Denouncing the "fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique" for making resources in South Korea, including manpower, serve their war policy and noting the miserable life of peasants in South Korea, the speaker says: "Because of this, the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan should clearly understand that no force can check the South Korean peasants' struggle to achieve independence, democracy, peace, and reunification."

Urging the "Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" to discard its anticommunist national policy, to repeal the National Security Law, to immediately release political prisoners, and to step down from the seat of power, and urging all the South Korean peasants to "much more tenanciously struggle against the anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique," the speaker says: "The workers of the northern half of our Republic will strengthen solidarity with the South Korean peasants, fellow countrymen who share the same blood lineage, and will continuously and tenaciously struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification."

A 7-minute speech by Chu Tok-chol, a student representative, follows. Noting the suppression of campuses and off-stage organizations and the arrest of a great number of students in South Korea, the speaker says: "Suppressing people at random by terming them as elements tolerating communists is an excuse used by the fascist clique to punish patriots by coercively linking them with us and a desperate attempt to overcome the crisis of the crumbling present rule and to fulfill a wild desire for a long term in office."

Describing the South Korean students' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification as "a very just and patriotic struggle," and denouncing the South Korean authorities for suppressing a national assemblyman belonging to the New Korea Democratic Party on charges of describing the South Korean student movement as a "struggle to oppose foreign forces and to achieve national independence," the speaker asks: "What is wrong with the demand of the South Korean students?" He then says: "No people in the world want to live under the control of foreign forces. No one wants to live with freedom, democracy, and human rights violated. No one wants to live under a fascist dictatorial system. Everyone wants to live in a dignified and free manner. This is the uncontrollable, basic trend of our age; an unanimous desire; and the ardent desire of the South Korean people."

Urging the "Chon Tu-hwan clique" to stop running amok, to "unconditionally and immediately release students whom it has unjustly arrested and imprisoned," and to step down from the seat of power, the speaker says: "All the students in the northern half of our Republic will always side with the fighting South Korean students."

Then follows an 8-minute speech by Kim Chun-sik, representative of the intellectuals. Denouncing "the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique for bestially suppressing patriotic students and conscientious intellectuals" and noting the confiscation of "patriotic and progressive literary works" in South Korea, the speaker says: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist maniac of the century, has avoided nothing to strangle to death progressive culture."

Uging the "Chon Tu-hwan ring" to stop staging an anticommunist farce and to step down from the seat of power and the South Korean intellectuals to encourage the people in their struggle and to "courageously rise in the sacred struggle to save the country and the people by resolutely opposing the anticommunist and fascist commotion raised by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique," the speaker says: "All the literary artists and journalists in the northern half of our Republic will positively contribute to banishing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by thoroughly denouncing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a nuclear war and their fascist and tyrannical commotion."

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CSO: 4110/034

DPRK COMMENTATOR ASSAILS SOUTH KOREAN PURIFICATION CAMPAIGN

SK241239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "The Treacherous and Absurd Remarks by the Anticommunist Dictator"]

[Text] According to reports, at the so-called 1986 purification campaign meetings held in cities and provinces, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his speeches read by the puppet mayors and provincial governors, stressed that, in the future second-phase social purification campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and remaking the people's consciousness.

These are wicked remarks by the anticommunist dictator. The so-called social purification campaign staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in its essence, is a treacherous scheme to expand the foundation of its fascist military rule and create a ruling order and environment for long-term office. This has already been disclosed long ago.

After seizing the three powers of the puppet administration, legislation, and judicature through the 17 May fascist outrage in 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan clique carried out extensive purges in all fields of society under the facade of the so-called social purification in June that year. In the period of 1 month following the 17 May outrage, the Chon Tu-hwan clique purged some 10,000 people, including its political foes and dissidents, on the pretext of social purification. At the same time, during a one or two month period, it expelled some 20 lawyers and some 400 journalists and abolished some 170 publications.

Saying that the social purification campaign would be expanded into a pan-national campaign, they fabricated the so-called central council for the social purification campaign and concocted the so-called working committee and the purification campaign committee as its affiliates. By so doing, they eliminated all social and political elements which were regarded as obstacles to establishing the foundation of their power in all fields of society, and installed their followers in all areas.

Accordingly, it was not accidental at all that, at that time, foreign new agencies charged that the social purification campaign was to eliminate dissident journalists and politicians, although it was outwardly seeking to eliminate corruption and inefficiencies. Notwithstanding this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again stressed that, in the future second-phase social purification campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and remaking the people's consciousness. This shows the wicked ambition to further intensify the anticommunist fascistization offense against the South Korean people.

As is known, today in South Korea, the confrontation between the youths, students, masses of all strata, dissident democratic organizations, and democratic personages that demand independence, democracy, and reunification and the U.S. imperialists and the anticommunist fascist dictatorial force is ever intensifying. In the wake of the unyielding advance of the antidictatorial democratic forces which comprise political, journalistic, academic, religious, and all other social circles, the colonial fascist military ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is shaking at its root. It is actually facing the danger of collapse like a house built on sand.

As a result, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is persisting in the rampageous anticommunist fascist oppression to shore up the crumbling fascist military ruling system and build a foothold for long-term office. Recently, in the wake of the NKDP lawmaker's call for a state policy of reunification, the incident of the wallposters of Seoul National University, and the attempt to establish a Marxist-Leninist party, the Chon Tu-hwan ring went on a massive fascist rampage. It has created a state of de facto martial law in South Korea and is randomly detaining and arresting the youths, students, patriotic masses, and dissident democratic personages who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. It is bloodily persecuting them.

Under the facade of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested an opposition party lawmaker in broad daylight during the National Assembly session and arrested some 1,500 bare-handed student demonstrators at Konguk University by carrying out a surprise attack against them. In so doing, it barbarously killed some 20 students and ordered some 40 democratic organizations to close, while arresting their core members. At the same time, it has arrested and detained thousands of youths, students, workers, democratic personages, and religious people without warrants. This clearly shows the intensity of their fascist rampage.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about the second-phase social purification campaign and the emphasis to be placed on remaking the people's consciousness is a disclosure of the wicked ambition to further intensify the anticommunist consciousness-raising and fascistization maneuvers against the South Korean people, shore up the crumbling fascist military ruling system, and establish a foothold for long-term office.

However, no fascist outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring can block the trend of independence, democracy, and reunification and extricate it from its destiny of ruination.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must look squarely at reality and act with discretion.

/12913
CSO: 4110/032

DAILY ON PROPOSED MENTAL HEALTH LAW IN SOUTH

SK010720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 26 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 November commentary: "Is It a Mental Health Law or a Law for Suppression?"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to fabricate and promulgate the so-called mental health law. The mental health law proposed by the puppets, by appearances, is to prevent mental diseases. However, in actuality, it is an evil fascist law disguised as medical protection. This is evidenced by Clauses 14 and 15 of this bill. The fascist clique stipulates in these clauses that the puppet authorities can detain, in concentration camps, those who are fingered as mental patients at any time, at the puppets' or on discretion of the recommendation of medical specialists, and that patients or their families cannot protest their detention no matter how unjust it may be.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is ruthlessly suppressing and murdering youths, students, and democratic forces who demand national reunification and independence and democracy in South Korean society, branding them rioters, radical left-leaning elements, or procommunist elements and fabricating various sorts of plotting incidents. It fabricates and imprisons thousands of procommunist or impure elements overnight. Not satisfied with this, it is attempting to detain, in concentration camps patriots who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, branding them mental patients. By branding as mental patients the patriotic students and youths and students who are struggling despite brutal suppression and thousands of political prisoners who are struggling adamantly even in prisons after denying conversion, the puppets are attempting to ostracize them.

A South Korean lawmakers said: If the mental health law proposed by the puppets comes into effect, any of us can be detained (?helplessly) after being branded a mental patient by the authorities. Those around him cannot but look on helplessly because of the lack of mechanisms to help free him from the situation. His remarks are no accident.

The ract that budgetary matters are not stipulated in the mental health law proposed by the puppets cannot be ignored. It is said that there are 400,000 to 500,000 mental patients in South Korea. If the mental health law proposed by the puppets is truly designed to cure and protect mental patients, budgetary matters necessary for accommodating and curing them must be stipulated in the proposed bill. However, such matters are not mentioned in the proposed bill. Since they have considered proposing the mental health law, the puppets have openly babbled that no budget is necessary for it. This is another piece of evidence that the mental health law proposed by the puppets is a fascist evil law designed not to cure and protect mental patients, but to isolate patriotic youths, students, and political prisoners from society.

The mental health law proposed by the puppets to eternally detain righteous patriots in remote concentration camps, branding them mental patients, is more vicious than the notorious campus stability law which the rascals failed to fabricate. If the mental health law is fabricated and promulgated in South Korea, they will pack innumerable people in concentration camps without going through nominal or actual legal procedures.

It is known that because approximately 600 prisons, numerous puppet armed Army concentration camps, and other secret concentration camps are not sufficient, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuously building a 860,000-pyong [1 pyong equals 3.3 square meters] asylum, the largest in the world, and other prisons. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, not satisfied with brutally wielding swords against the South Korean people, has imprisoned and punished them, groundlessly branding them pro-communist elements, and is attempting to socially and politically ostracize them, branding them mental patients. In this respect, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most uncouth and vicious fascist homicidal murderer in the world.

The ulterior motive of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is to resolve the crisis facing its crumbling regime and to realize its dirty ambition for long-term office, while binding the people by continuously fabricating new evil fascist laws. However, just as they blocked the puppets' maneuvers to fabricate the campus stability law, the South Korean people will in no way tolerate the maneuvers to fabricate the mental health law. Branding the mental health law the mental suppression law, the South Korean people of all walks of life are struggling to demand that the plot to establish the mental health law be stopped at once. The South Korean people will, without fail, deal a retaliatory blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is frantically engaging in maneuvers to fabricate the fascist evil law designed to hunt people.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ARTICLE APPEALS TO YOUTHS, STUDENTS

SK250251 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Article carried by Haebang Sonon, an organ of the Committee for the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and Antifascist Struggle for Democratization [Chamintu] at Seoul National University, its eighth issue, from the "Hour for the Youths and Students" feature program: "An Appeal to Patriotic Youths and Students"]

[Text] Youths and students who love the fatherland and democracy:

In the wake of the great struggle for democratization staged in Inchon on the 3d of last May by the citizens, workers, students, and off-stage personages, the political situation has been developing more desperately than ever before and the intentions of the United States which has hitherto been concealed have now begun to reveal themselves more clearly.

At the same time, what is becoming equally clear is who is our friend and who is our enemy, that is, who make up the patriotic and democratic forces that genuinely hope for the conversion of our country into a society governed by independence and democratization and who are in line with the traitorous dictatorial forces that are faithful to the U.S. idea of dual-government ruling system while opposing the idea of revising the Constitution in favor of a direct presidential election system.

The traitorous politicos of the new conservative association, which has already laid bare its progovernment nature, have not only come up with a draft for constitutional revision favoring a cabinet responsibility system in response to such intentions of the United States and the dictatorial group, but also people with no sense who are blamed by the entire population for their progovernment activities in the 1970's have laid bare their disposition by denouncing the patriotic citizens and students in fierce language a few days ago and by urging them to reach a compromise with dictatorial forces.

At the same time, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and the DJP are busier than ever before, more so in the wake of Shultz's visit to South Korea.

Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-U.S. dictator, is bent on creating an atmosphere of compromise by proposing talks among the leaders of the major political parties, while No Tae-u is actively calling for talks with Kim Yong-sam. At the same time, the DJP has earnestly begun to pursue an amendment of the Constitution favoring the dual-government ruling system after forming the special committee at the National Assembly to deal with constitutional revision.

In particular, chairman of the special committee Chae Mun-sik revealed his true colors by saying at a press conference held last 7 [as heard] that the committee would be run on the principle of achieving the great political compromise absorbing the opinions of all walks of life.

Ours is a struggle that pits the democratic forces with the majority of the people on its side, including the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, small- and medium-size industrialists, businessmen, religious personages, off-stage politicians, and a large number of conscientious opposition politicians, against the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. dictator, and a handful of traitors and monopoly forces, including the progovernment businessmen, that are faithful to the U.S. idea about the dual-government ruling system.

In this struggle, our democratic forces are the majority and the situation is developing in a way very favorable to us.

Students: Under no circumstances can the patriotic and democratic forces be led to victory if they are divided because of differences in views or because some break ranks with the patriotic and democratic forces, no matter how favorable the situation may appear. If this happens, it will only help U.S. ideas be realized.

Now is a very important stage of determining whether the patriotic and democratic forces can crush the U.S. policy towards South Korea and overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime through unity or end up in helping the U.S. policy by division.

Students: We should convince the people of all walks of life that our country can become a good society to live in only when we reverse the public sentiment which is apparently subjugated to the United States and only when the imbuing of such fields as politics, economy, culture, and military with independence has been realized.

At the same time, the falsehood of the United States and the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's plot to revise the Constitution in a way that favors the dual-government ruling system should be revealed to the whole world and support for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system should be clearly expressed so as to isolate the pro-U.S. dictator Chon Tu-hwan and his coterie and a handful of progovernment politicians and finally display the solid [word indistinct] patriotic and democratic forces by weakening the activity of some of the opposition party members [as heard].

Also, they should fully display their being the leader of the struggle for democratization by calling for not only an amendment of the Constitution favoring a direct presidential election system, but also for the people's basic rights and three labor rights.

Students: Through their protracted and arduous struggle, our people have now achieved successes and are nearing a victory. However, a victory cannot be achieved if you act rashly or let yourself be dictated by modd.

Just as intransigence and adventurism are, humiliating compromise and developing unity are two different things. If we fail to see the situation facing us as correctly as possible and act on the spur of the moment or act as dictated by one's own conditions, things will not go all right. In addition, we run the risk of losing successes that we have achieved to date.

Our people's great march toward victory has already begun and has put the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. dictator, at a loss. Victory is our's. [passage indistinct]

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON FORM, METHOD OF STRUGGLE

SK010240 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Letter from "Kim" in Seoul to "Choe" in Kwangju from the feature program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] How have you been getting along in these days, Choe? Someone has relayed your letter to me. Above all I am glad to hear that you are healthy. I fully agree with your proposal for exchanging views on pending questions concerning the mass movement, including our student movement. We have pledged to willingly devote youthful days and lives to the sacred cause of the country and the people. Accordingly, I believe that even when we write letters, it should naturally be linked with the struggle and contribute to it. Let us discuss the issue of struggle by exchanging letters.

Describing in the letter you sent to me the work of consciously awakening the masses of the people as an essential prerequisite for the mass movement in South Korea, you stated enthusiastically that our student movement should concentrate on the work of consciously awakening the masses of the people. You also remarked that because those concerned failed to possess the correct view of the people, that the masters of social movements are the people, and that the key to victory in the mass movement rests in the people, they failed to concentrate on the work of consciously awakening the people and only organized [word indistinct] struggle with several students, who had been awakened.

Although it appears to be belated, I believe that you have correctly grasped the core of the matter. Just as you have pointed out, without giving priority to the work of consciously awakening the people, we cannot win victory in every struggle, making all sacrifices useless. Accordingly, I believe that the most urgent and important task looming before us is to awaken the people. Because of this. chanting the slogan calling for visiting the lower echelons, a large number of fighters, mingling with the working people and people from all walks of life and sharing weal and woe with them, carried out the work of consciously awakening them. I am very glad to see that you have realized this.

In the letter, you stated that to smoothly and successfully develop our student movement, we should correctly adopt the form and method of struggle. You then wanted to hear my opinion. I am going to advance my opinion on the issue.

I believe that correctly adopting the form and method of struggle is one of the basic questions that influence the success or failure of the mass movement. The form and method of struggle are an important measn to fulfill the aim of the movement. No matter how miserably the reactionary forces have been driven into a corner and no matter how high the fighting spirit of the people may be, the struggle will not be successful if the form and method of struggle are adopted erroneously.

If we correctly adopt the form of struggle, we can fulfill our aim as we desire. If we fail to correctly adopt the method of struggle, we will not be able to avoid failure. Because the Iranian people correctly adopted the form of struggle to meet the requirements of the objective situation, they overthrew Pahlavi's dictatorial system and won victory in the pan-national struggle to end U.S. interference. Accordingly, the question of adopting the form of struggle is not merely the question of methodology, but one of the important strategic and tactical questions that influence the success of the movement.

To which should we attach importance in correctly adopting the form and method of the mass movement? The masters of the mass movement are the people. We cannot expect victory in the mass movement without the participation of the broad strata of the people. To make the broad strata of the people participate in the mass movement, we should make the form and method of struggle, as well as the slogan of struggle, win sympathy and support from the people. This is because the people will turn their backs on the struggle if the form and method of struggle fail to win sympathy from the people, no matter how correctly the slogan of struggle has represented the interests of the people.

[Kim] In order to smoothly develop the student movement on the right track and in a correct direction, we should correctly adopt slogans, along with the form and method of demonstration.

[Yun] Right. As is known, the form and method of struggle are important means of fulfilling the aim of struggle. The forms and methods of demonstration are diverse. Accordingly, the students will adopt a certain form and method in staging demonstrations. Correctly adopting the form and method of demonstration is one of the basic questions that influences the success or failure of the student struggle. If we fail to correctly adopt the form and method of demonstration, even though the fighting spirit of the students is high and even though slogans are correctly adopted, we cannot attain the required success in our struggle.

[Kim] I believe that in order to successfully wage the demonstration struggle, we should above all adopt a demonstration form that can encompass the broad strata of the students as well as a methodology that wins sympathy from the masses of the people.

[Yun] That is right. Because the masses of students are the masters of the student movement, the broad strata of the students should participate in the demonstration struggle. To achieve this end, the form and method of demonstration as well as slogans should be ones that can win support and sympathy from the masses of the students. If the form and method of demonstration fail to win support and sympathy from the masses of the students, students will turn their backs on the demonstration. If the form and method of demonstration exceeds a certain degree, it will be difficult for the students to adopt this form and method, and the student struggle will likely be alienated from the people. Therefore, we should correctly adopt the form and method of demonstration. When the demonstration continuously expands its ranks through the participation of the broad strata of the people, it will become successful. Despite the continuation of student demonstrations, the fighting ranks have failed to expand themselves. The students should naturally find the cause of this from the form and method of demonstration.

[Kim] I believe that in adopting the form and method of demonstration, it is important for us to prevent the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial clique from finding an excuse for suppressing the student movement.

[Yun] Right. Needless to say, it is difficult to avoid the suppression of the students' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and dictatorial system. However, it is desirable to prevent the evil practice of offering enormous sacrifices to the dictatorial regime's white terrorism as a result of radical acts committed beyond need, enraged by the fascist police forces' violent suppressive acts. Tactics should be invented and used during student demonstrations to meet the intrinsic requirements of awakening and uniting the masses of the people and of continuously expanding and strengthening the fighting ranks. Accordingly, the students who work within the framework of the movement should do their best to invent and use the form and method of demonstration that wins sympathy and positive support from the masses of the people by taking into consideration the degree of the consciousness of ordinary students, the degree of their sympathy with demonstration, and the enemy's movement--that is, the subjective and objective situations. In particular, correctly adopting and using the form and method of demonstration poses a very important question under circumstances in which, while terming the student struggle as a radical, left-leaning, and violent riot, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to completely exterminate the student movement by leading the demonstration to a radical act through the use of intelligence agents.

[Kim] I believe that the patriotic students should expand the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle into a mass struggle by inventing the form and method of demonstration to comply with the daily increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and fighting spirit of the students.

Thank you very much for your useful comments.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MACARTHUR STATUE IN INCHON--Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique erected in Inchon on 26 November a statue of MacArthur, a wicked murderer who took the lead in the war of aggression on Korea, wearing a helmet of the "Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces" and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the Far East and named it "Statue of Benefactor," according to a report. As known, MacArthur who was the boss of the aggression armed forces, scorched the whole territory of our country and killed a large number of innocent defenseless Korean people in less than one year of the aggressive Korean War and, not content with this, planned to use even atomic bombs against the Korean people. The hatred and curse for this fiendish warmaniac will remain forever in the memory of the Korean people. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group of flunkeyists erected his status, describing the sworn enemy of the nation as "benefactor" when shouts "the United States ignited the 25 June war and caused the division" and "U.S. imperialists, get out" are powerfully ringing out from among the South Korean people. Such a treacherous act is a vicious challenge to the aspirations of the people for independence against U.S. imperialism. All facts clearly show once again that the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans are out-and-out traitors to the nation and unpardonable enemy of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /12913

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN CHRISTIAN GROUP--Pyongyang 29 November (KCNA)--A central meeting was held in Pyongyang on 28 November to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Christians' Federation. Kim Song-yul, chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation, delivered a report. All the Christians in the northern half of the Republic have been able to contribute to the great cause for the country and people, enjoying full freedom of religion in a new land which is blessed with love, justice and welfare, a land which all the Christians had longed to see for a long time, the reporter said, and added: This is entirely a result of the great benevolence of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and heir Mr Kim Chong-il. He expressed the belief that all the conscientious figures, clergymen and fellow Christians of the world, looking straight at the present situation of South Korea, will condemn the aggressive and fascist groups and extend unstinted support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the south Korean Christians, democratic figures and students for independence, democracy and reunification. Noting that one of the main doctrines of Christianism is to build a kingdom of peace, he said: For a genuine peace, the U.S. Armed Forces and nuclear weapons must be forced out of South Korea by the united efforts of the entire nation and a realistic step guaranteeing non-aggression between the North and the South be taken. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/063

OLYMPIC GAMES

HUNGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS DPRK OLYMPIC OFFICIAL

AU192006 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Nov 86 p 12

[Interview given by Kim Duk-jun, deputy chairman of the DPRK National Olympic Committee and deputy chairman of the DPRK Sports and Physical Education Committee, to Deputy Foreign Policy Editor Peter G. Feher and Deputy Chief Editor Joszef Szaszi: "Interview With the DPRK Olympic Committee Deputy Chairman--We Continue To Strive for Jointly Organizing the Games"--date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] [Szaszi-Feher] The time of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is approaching. The Pyongyang proposal to include the DPRK in organizing the Olympics has been discussed in the world press and at various forums in recent months. This initiative also raised objections and the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the DPRK National Olympic Committee have so far been unable to come to an agreement. How do you see the possibilities of such a joint organization of the games at the moment?

[Kim Duk-jun] You are also aware of the innumerable complications that emerged as a result of the IOC decision concerning Seoul. Many socialist and nonaligned countries opposed this site from the beginning, because they thought that the games organized in Seoul would threaten the future of the Olympic movement. The DPRK sports leadership has always attributed great attention to the Olympic Movement and regards this movement as one that promotes peaceful international cooperation. Starting from this position, we proposed a joint organization of the Olympics by the DPRK and South Korea. If our proposal were implemented, the socialist and nonaligned countries could also participate in the next Olympic Games without any difficulty.

Another reason for coming up with this proposal was our conviction that such a joint organization could promote the efforts aimed at the reunification of the two parts of the country. At present there are several contradictions and divergences of views between the North and South. If large numbers of foreigners visit both parts of the country, this could contribute to easing the tension in the peninsula. Starting from this, we made our proposal for the so-called double organization of the Games.

Our proposal has met with a favorable international reception, and the IOC has also dealt with it genuinely. We have conducted negotiations with the IOC three times so far, most recently in June this year. At the meetings we have expressed our position, and it has also become clear that the South Korean side rejects our proposals. Speaking honestly, a joint organization of the Games would mean distribution on a 50-50 basis. In the course of the negotiations, however, we dropped this concept and we now believe that organizing the competition in seven or eight sports disciplines would be acceptable for us. At the same time, the so-called two-plus-two arrangements proposed by the IOC (the entire organization of the table tennis and archery competitions and participation in organizing the soccer and bicycle road-race competitions) is, in our judgment, an unfair and irrational position from the viewpoint of the DPRK, and as such it is also damaging to the cause of the reunification.

Some 4 months have passed since June, but the time of the next meeting has not yet been announced. Our proposals continue to be the joint organization of the Games and good understanding between the two sides. We wish to continue to hold this position in our future negotiations with the IOC and the South Korean representatives. But the IOC and South Korea oppose this proposal, and it seems that they do not consider the possible consequences of this position seriously enough.

If the joint organization of the Games cannot take place, this could mean a serious danger for the Olympic Movement and could lead to its division. There have already been voices in Cuba, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Madagascar whereby these countries do not see a possibility of participating in the Seoul Olympics under these conditions.

Our position concerning the joint organization of the Games can be regarded as final. We have constructed many sports installations in recent years and we are still constructing them. We are prepared to contribute suitably to the organization of the Olympics by staging the competitions of seven or eight--or as many as possible--sports.

[Szaszi-Feher] From your words it emerges that the negotiations have come to a dead-end. Is there, nevertheless, some kind of hope for a rational solution, acceptable to all, on the issue of joint organization of the Games?

[Kim Duk-jun] We cannot speak for the other side. However, we consider it absolutely indispensable for the IOC and South Korea to show greater understanding for our arguments. In our view, if international public opinion takes a rather firm stand, the IOC will eventually be forced to modify its position. You also know that the Olympic Charter is not a rigid and unchangeable document. Obviously, the IOC interprets it according to the given situation, and makes decisions accordingly. We feel that, with our proposal concerning the joint organization of the Games, we are not genuinely modifying this Charter and we are not in contradiction with its spirit.

It is not the first time that the International Olympic Movement has been in a difficult situation. The organizers of the Montreal, Moscow, and Los Angeles games also faced severe problems. Past experience shows that the settling of issue connected with the Olympics is not an easy task, and we do not forget that, either. At the same time, however, it is important that all the socialist countries take a joint stand on this question.

[Szaszi-Feher] And if this cannot be guaranteed?

[Kim Duk-jun] In any case, we will not forget which country supported our position and interests and to what extent.

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CSO: 4100/064

COMPARISONS OF 3 PARTIES' CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTS, CURRENT LAW

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
PREAMBLE	Noble spirit of independence of 1 March Movement	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement & Eliminate 5th Republic	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement & Eliminate 5th Republic
People's Right of Resistance	———	———	Establish right of resistance	———
GENERAL PRINCIPLES				
Military's Political Neutrality	———	———	Establish provision prohibiting intervention	Establish provision prohibiting intervention
Disclosure of Assets of Civil Servants	———	———	Establish disclosure according to law	———
Dissolution of Political Parties	Decided by constitutional committee	Decided by constitutional committee	Decided by Supreme Court	Decided by Supreme Court

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
BASIC RIGHTS				
Personal Freedom	Detention in accordance with law	Notify family at time of arrest	Confinement detention & house arrest according to law	Maintain present standards
	Maintain public security according to law	Maintain present standards	Maintain public order by means of passing sentence	Maintain public order by means of passing sentence
Review of Legality of Arrest	Restricted according to law	Guaranteed to all arrested	Can not be restricted by law	Can not be restricted by law
Restrictions on Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly and Association	__________	Establish prohibition on sanctioning and censorship of press and publications	Establish rejection of sanctioning and censorship of press and publications and sanctioning of gatherings and associations	Establish rejection of sanctioning and censorship of press and publications and sanctioning of gatherings and associations
Voting Age	20	20	18	18
Penal Compensation	Applies only to innocent defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant
Compulsory Education	Elementary education	Maintain present standards	Expand to middle school education	Expand to middle school education

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
Suspension of Rights of Collective Action of Workers in Important Industries	Restricted or not sanctioned according to law	Objects of suspension severely restricted	Eliminated	Eliminated
Restrictions on Freedoms and Rights of People	Limited to necessary occasion	Within minimum range, limited to unavoidable occasion	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
PRESIDENT				
Position	Chief of State, National Representative	Symbolic Chief of State	Head of Executive Branch, National Representative	Head of Executive Branch, National Representative
Vice-President	――――	――――	Newly established	――――
Form of Election	Indirect election by means of electoral college	Elected in Assembly	Directly elected by people	Directly elected by people
Qualifications for Election	Residing in Korea for more than 5 years	Maintain present standards	Eliminate	Eliminate
Term of Office	7 years, single term	5 years, can be re-elected once	4 years, can be re-elected once	4 years, can be re-elected once
Right to Referendum in Important Policy	Foreign policy, Defense, Unification and other important policy measures concerned with national security	Right to refer to formal referendum	Eliminate	Eliminate

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
Emergency Rights	Right to constitutionally valid emergency measures	Formal Right to invoke based on request of Prime Minister	Right to legally valid emergency orders and right to deal with finances/ economy (weakened)	Right to legally valid emergency orders and right to deal with finances/ economy (weakened)
	Temporary suspension of basic rights and special governmental and tribunal authority measure possible			
Right to Dissolve Assembly	Exists	None	None	None
Authority of Appointment	Prime Minister and Cabinet, Chief Justice of Supreme Court (with approval of Assembly)	Nominate candidate for Prime Minister, right to formally appoint Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
PRIME MINISTER				
Form of Election	Appointed by President (with approval of Assembly)	Elected by Assembly (appointed by President)	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
Main Authority	Assist President and supervise each administrative department	Rights to declare martial law, emergency measures, dissolve Assembly (can not dissolve within 2 years of formation), command armed forces, submit legislative bills, refer something to referendum, foreign policy, appoint Cabinet and civil servants		

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
Advisory and Directly attached Agencies	None	Board of Audit and Inspection, Committee on National Security, Advisory Council on National Affairs, Council on Peaceful Unification	None	None
CABINET COUNCIL				
Functions	Deliberate important policy	Resolve important matters in national affairs	Deliberate and resolve important policies	Deliberate important policies
Matters Deliberated	Proposal for constitutional revision, referendum proposals, treaties, legislative bills, executive orders	National affairs in general	Proposal for constitutional revision and referendum proposal eliminated	Proposal for constitutional revision and referendum proposal eliminated
ASSEMBLY				
Term	4 years	5 years	4 years	4 years
Proportional Representatives System	Has	Has	Provision eliminated	Has
Call for Extra Session of Assembly	President or more than one third of registered assemblymen	Prime Minister or more than one third of registered assemblymen	President or more than one fourth of registered assemblymen	President or more than one fourth of registered assemblymen

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
Term of Session	Prohibited from exceeding 150 days a year	Maintain present standard	Eliminate provision	Eliminate provision
Right of Inspection of Administrative Affairs	Sanction only right to investigate special cases	Relax requirements to exercise right to investigate administrative affairs	Rights to audit and investigate general administrative affairs	Rights to audit and investigate general administrative affairs
Vote of No Confidence	Prime Minister Cabinet Member	Prime Minister (possible after succeeding Prime Minister chose, not possible within 2 years of formation of Cabinet), sanctions votes of no confidence for individual ministers	Prime Minister and Cabinet members	Prime Minister and Cabinet members
Motion to Impeach the President	Majority of registered assemblymen	Maintain present standards	One-third of members	One-fourth of members
Decision to Impeach	Constitutional Committee	Constitutional Committee	Impeachment Adjudgement Committee (newly established)	Impeachment Adjudgement Committee (newly established)
Chairman's Right to Closed Meeting	On the demand of Assembly or Committee	Maintain present standard	Add "at request of more than one fourth of registered assemblymen"	Maintain present standard

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
COURTS				
Appointment of Chief Justice of Supreme Court	President with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Prime Minister and with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Judicial Nominating Committee and with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Judicial Nominating Committee and with agreement of Assembly
Appointment of Justices of Supreme Court	President on proposal of Chief Justice	President with recommendation of Chief Justice on proposal by Prime Minister	President on proposal of Chief Justice who has agreement of judicial nominating committee	Chief Justice on proposal of judicial nominating committee
Appointment of Ordinary Judges	Appointed by Chief Justice	Appointed by Chief Justice	Appointed by Chief Justice with resolution by Supreme Court Justices Committee	Appointed by Chief Justice
Term of Chief Justice	5 years, no reappointment	Maintain present standards	6 years, reappointment possible	5 years, no reappointment
Authority to Judge Violations of Constitution	Constitutional Committee	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE				
	Judge violations of constitution, impeachment, dissolve political parties	Impeachment, dissolve political parties	Abolish	Abolish

Classification	Current Constitution	DJP	NDP	KNP
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT				
	Method of selecting leaders of self-governing bodies authorized by law	Maintain present standards	Leaders of self-governing bodies directly elected	Leaders of self-governing bodies directly elected
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION				
Proposal	President or as initiated by a majority of assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen or more than one million eligible to vote for assemblymen
Confirmation	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum	Eliminate referendum	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS				
Laws of Passage For Legislative	Maintain validity	Maintain present standards	Eliminate	Eliminate
Period of Formation for Local Assemblies	In due sequence taking into consideration fiscal independence	________	Within one year of passage of new constitution	________
Period to Elect President, etc.	Election for successor 30 days before President's term expires	Up until 60 days before new constitution becomes effective for assemblymen, 45 days for president, 30 days for Prime Minister	President and assemblymen, within 6 months before the expiration of present president's term	Assemblymen, 30 days before the term of the new president begins

EXPANDED KOREAN CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER UNITS EXPECTED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] The government plans to allow Korean companies to assume responsibility for more than two-thirds of the machinery, parts, and design work for construction of Nuclear Units 11 and 12. Construction of these units is scheduled to begin in 1989. Through this project, the government is hoping to acquire a self-sufficiency capability of better than 90 percent.

With this target set by the government, the Korea Electricity and Power Corporation (KEPCO) will invest 1 percent of its future income from electric power usage fees in research and development programs.

On 12 November, the Ministry of Energy and Resources reported that the domestic participation in the Nuclear Unit 1 was 8 percent and that for only machinery and parts. The construction of Nuclear Unit 1 got under way in 1970 and was completed in 1978.

In the case of Nuclear Units 2 and 3, the domestic participation was also in the machinery and parts area only, but reached 13 percent and 13.9 percent respectively and the design work was done entirely by foreign firms.

Construction of Nuclear Units 5 and 6 began in 1978 and was completed in 1985 and 1986; the domestic participation in this construction was expanded to include the reacter system. As a result, the domestic participation rate in the machinery and parts area has risen to 29.4 percent and for the first time domestic engineers participated in the design work: 37 percent of total design work was done by Korean engineers.

The domestic participation rates in Nuclear Units 7 and 8 reached 35 percent in the machinery and parts area and 44 percent in the design work.

For Nuclear Units 9 and 10 which are scheduled to be completed in 1989, the domestic participation is expected to reach 40 percent in the machinery and parts, and 46 percent in the design work.

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CSO: 4107/50

PRESS VIEWS U.S. ARMS DEAL WITH IRAN

SK011143 [Editorial Report] Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial under the headline "The Credibility of U.S. Diplomacy--The Lesson From the White House Secret Arms Deal With Iran." The editorial contends that President Reagan is suffering from a complicated political scandal which stems from the Iranian arms deal and notes the serious crisis he has found himself in as a result of this mistake of military diplomacy, which casts serious doubt on his political leadership with 2 years yet to serve in his second term as President. The editorial reviews the progress of the investigation being conducted in connection with this political scandal, and President Reagan's firing of two of his National Security Council staff. The editorial notes that U.S. political circles are calling for more independent investigation and the likelihood of the scandal spreading. It also noted the U.S. Administration's hitherto stand to not deal with terrorists, which the Iranian arms deal has betrayed, and the disappointment of allies which have supported the stand.

The editorial, however, notes that the process of investigation in connection with the Iranian arms deal proves that the rule of law remains intact in the United States, that those in state leadership positions can make mistakes--intentional and otherwise--and that the United States has good reason to be proud because anyone, whether he holds a high position in office or not, is brought to justice if he has committed a wrong. The editorial comments on the enormous popularity President Reagan has enjoyed for the past 6 years and notes that this difficulty he is experiencing must be a great surprise to him and all others. The editorial concludes, therefore, that this incident has left us with a lesson that those who hold power should keep their surroundings clean so that they may leave office honorably.

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carried a 700-word editorial entitled "The True Worth of the Rule of Law." It notes that a political scandal reminiscent of the Watergate incident in the 1970's is shocking the Washington political scene and the attention of the people of the world is focused on it. The editorial reviews the story of the scandal and notes the denunication of President Reagan for his lack of leadership if he was not aware of it. It comments that an investigation is underway by Reagan's right-hand man Edwin Meese, and notes the possibility of investigations being conducted by more independent organizations. The editorial touches on the possibility of

Reagan's shaken popularity leading to a restoration of a more middle-of-the-road attitude in the United States versus the presently dominant conservative attitude, which could ultimately lead to the election of a Democratic Party candidate as president in 1988.

The editorial stresses, in a somewhat envious manner, that this incident calls attention to the fact that the United States is a country which upholds the rule of law whereby even the President must be investigated by authorities. That is, all are equal under the law.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 29 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial entitled "The Credibility of Reagan's Diplomacy--The Expanding Incident Concerning the Arms Deal With Iran." It notes that Reagan's politics are experiencing crisis as result of the arms deal with Iran, that politics conducted against the desire of the people are doomed, and the possibility of the Reagan administration's credibility being shattered to pieces, which would present the possibility of this scandal becoming another Watergate, something the Koreans do not desire. The editorial comments that despite the delimma confronting the Reagan Administration, the United States will recover as it did from the Vietnam War and Watergate. It expresses the hope that U.S. democracy, in which all are equal under the law, will function well so as to do away with the people's suspicions as soon as possible and find a way out of this political crisis.

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CSO: 4107/048

KIM CHONG-IL LETTER EVOKES REPERCUSSIONS

SK270428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--"Let us carry on the three-revolution red flag movement more dynamically", the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the attendants at the meeting of frontrankers of the three-revolution red flag movement, has evoked widespread repercussions upon officials, working people and soldiers of People's Army.

Choe Chang-ho, secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

In the letter, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il reviewed the successes and experiences attained in the three-revolution red flag movement over the past 10 years since its start, gave a scientific exposition of the revolutionary essence and main content of the movement and the necessity to give impetus to it and comprehensively specified the tasks arising in carrying it on more dynamically and ways for their fulfillment.

He said that the three-revolution red flag movement is an all-people mass movement for accelerating the building of socialism and communism by vigorously waging the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as required by the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic letter is a programmatic guideline and militant banner which inspires our people in the struggle to step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and accelerate the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by energetically waging the three-revolution red flag movement.

Kim Kil-yon, head of the hydraulic engineering section of the institute of mechanical engineering of the academy of sciences, said: Upon receiving the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which serves as a programmatic guideline in dynamically carrying on the three-revolution red flag movement, our scientists are filled with the determination to contribute to the fulfillment of the three revolutions with greater scientific and technical successes.

KPA officer Kim Tae-son participating in the construction of the Taechon power station said: We are renewing our determination to more briskly wage the three-revolution red flag movement, mindful that the peaceful construction is a fruitful struggle to accelerate the reunification of the country.

Han Ung-che, secretary of the section party committee of Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine, remarked: All the miners and standard-bearers of the three-revolution of the pit have already grown to be engineers and associate engineers.

We will consolidate the successes attained in the fulfillment of the cultural revolution and continue a work energetically to bring up all the miners and standard-bearers of the three revolutions to be civilized and able communists, he stressed.

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CSO: 4100/064

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK011037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article on the fifth anniversary of the publication of the great leader President Kim Il-song's historical work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" on November 30, 1981.

Pointing out that the work clearly expounds the position and role of our working class in carrying out the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and contains great expectation and belief that the working class will take the lead in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, deeply conscious of its historical mission, the author of the article says:

The modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution and the historical cause of our party.

The working class holds a leading and pivotal position in carrying out the party's cause.

The work says that for the strengthening of the leading role and pivotal activities of the working class in fulfilling the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea, it is important for it to take the lead in pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and revolutionise itself more thoroughly.

This is a priceless guideline which indicates the basic ways to fully meet the demands of the working class in fulfilling the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has directed the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea; he has energetically directed the work of bringing up the working man to be a leading class and pivotal force of the revolution, attaching great importance to it in the whole course of his leadership.

The whole history of socialist construction in our country is adorned with a proud and heroic epic--each time heavy and vast tasks were raised for the revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply trusted the working class and enlisted its inexhaustible strength and wisdom so as to surmount the prevailing difficulties and thus constantly effected an upswing in the production.

He has brought it up to be the leading class of the revolution, always finding himself among it. It is thanks to his tested leadership that our working class has been able to creditably discharge its mission and role at all times in the struggle to carry out the cause of industrialisation from debris in a historically short period after the war and in the struggle for grand socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song's unbounded trust in and tested leadership of the working class are carried forward by our party centre that is translating his noble intentions into reality. Our party has raised the working class to be a pivotal force for the three revolutions in conformity with the demand of our revolution developing in the new historic period of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader that our working class has been able to successfully discharge its role as a pivotal force of the revolution in the fulfillment of the party's cause in each stage and each period of the developing revolution.

In the brilliant reality of our country which has made boundless development, while accelerating the advance of dyeing the whole of society with the chuche idea, our working class has come to more keenly realize the greatness of our party and cherish the firmer conviction that it will certainly win when it advances under the party's leadership.

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CSO: 4100/064

RESULTS OF 8TH SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 86 pp 1 & 3

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea(DPRK)'s 8th Supreme People's Assembly(SPA) elections were carried out amidst all people's lofty political yearning to achieve new innovations in the historic work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by strengthening the republic government which the great leader Kim Il-song founded and is directing and which is a formidable weapon of the revolution. The elections were successfully carried out in all voting districts around the country in accordance with "DPRK Law on People's Assembly Elections."

100 per cent of the voters on the voter list participated on the elections, and all 100 per cent voted aye for the registered SPA candidates.

Through these elections we, who march forward having firmly united around the party and the leader, once again displayed our people's solid political-ideological character and inexhaustible might and also demonstrated our workers' and farmers' revolutionary power and our nation's socialist system's ability to thrive.

The Central Election Committee, upon examining the election results submitted by the District Election Committee for the DPRK's SPA elections, reports the results as follows.

NO.	DISTRICT	MEMBER
651	Taean	Kim Il-song
515	Yongsong	Kim Chong-il Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee(CC) of the Workers' Party of Korea(WPK)
298	Chaeryong	O Chin-u Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
125	Sangbong	Kang Song-san Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
83	Kangdong	Pak Song-ch'ol Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
113	P'yongwon	Yim Ch'un-ch'u Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
606	Tongchom	Yi Chong-ok Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
367	Hwangchu	So Ch'ol Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
182	Nagwon	Yon Hyong-muk Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
556	Chegang	Kim Yong-nam Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
404	Ch'onnae	Ho Tam Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
268	Songryong	Kim Hwan Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
627	P'anmun	O Kuk-yol Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK

1	Mangyongdae	So Yun-sok Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
517	P'unghung	Yi Kun-mo Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
364	Songlim	Kye Ung-t'ae Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
595	Unduk	Ch'on Byong-ho Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
614	Wiyon	Hong Song-nam Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
537	Ungok	Hong Si-hak Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
633	Haean	Kim Pok-sin Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
481	Hongwon	Ch'oe Kwang Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
231	Unsan	Ch'ong Chun-ki Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
147	Yonp'o	Hyon Mu-kwang Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
76	Taehyon	Kang Hui-won Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
584	Soedol	Cho Se-ung Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
258	Yogp'yong	Yi Son-sil Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
110	Taedong	Hwang Chang-yop Secretary of the CC of the WPK
72	Oun	Ho Chong-suk Secretary of the CC of the WPK
238	Chahung	Pak Ki-nam Secretary of the CC of the WPK
346	Ohyun	So Kwan-hi Secretary of the CC of the WPK
343	Togdal	Kim yun-hyok 1st Vice Premier of the State Administration Council
195	Yangso	Kim Ch'ang-chu Vice Premier of the State Administration Council
407	Munp'yong	Yun Ki-pok 1st Vice Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee

[redacted]

Other Elected SPA Members:

2	Ch'ilgol	Kang Chun-ho	56	Haebang	Kim Hwa-suk
3	Kunggon	Yu Kyu-tong	57	Kuwolsan	Kim Yong-wan
4	Tangsang	Kim Yong-pok	58	Songsin	Ch'oe Kil-sun
5	Sonnae	Kim Pok-sil	59	Mirim	Yi Tong-ch'un
6	P'anp'yong	Pak T'ae-hun	60	Yihyon	Kim Chin-suk
7	Kwangbok	Chon Kwang-ch'un	61	Chongbaek	Ho Pok-tok
8	Mansu	Kim Ok-sim	62	Wonam	Pak T'ae-ho
9	Chungsong	Ch'oe Hye-suk	63	Yongnam	Kim Tong-chun
10	Yonhwa	Kim Ung-sang	64	Sop'o	Pak Yong-sok
11	Ch'anggwang	Yi Kyu-myong	65	Sangdang	Kim Ha-kyu
12	Ogryu	Kim Chi-hang	66	Hadang	Paek Sol-hui
13	Ch'ongryu	Chi Chong-ae	67	Singan	Yi Sin-cha
14	Tongmun	Yi Sun-im	68	Hagsan	Kim Kil-sam
15	Munhung	Yom T'ae-chun	69	Yonggung	Mun Tok-hwan
16	T'abje	Kim Pyong-kon	70	Yongch'u	Hwang San-ho
17	Sagok	O Chae-won	71	Hwasong	Yu Pyong-yun
18	Uiam	Om Kil-son	73	Konje	Ch'oe Sung-ch'on
19	Songyo	Yi Hwa-sun	74	Haebal	Sim T'ae-kyun
20	Namsin	Kim Hoeil	75	Yogp'o	Yi Sung-hui
21	Sanop	Pak Ch'un-hung	77	Sungp'o	T'ak Hyong-che
22	Tungme	Kim In-hwa	78	Mat'an	Pon Ung-hui
23	Yulgok	Kim Kyong-suk	79	Songmun	Nam Sang-nak
24	Ansan	Pak Myong-hui	80	Todok	Yi Chu-ung
25	Ponghak	Yi Chong-yul	81	Yogjon	Chon Mun-uk
26	Yuggyo	Cho Yong-ki	82	Sogbak	Ch'oe T'ae-pok
27	Kansong	A Chong-hui	84	Ponghwa	Kim Po-pi
28	Yonmot	Hong To-hwan	85	Hugryong	Ch'oe Su-san
29	Changgyong	Yi Hwa-yong	86	Songga	Kim Il-ch'ol
30	Hasin	Paek Ch'ang-yong	87	Hari	Han Pong-nyo
31	Chungsin	O Ki-su	88	Chunghwa	Cho Myong-nok
32	Harimsan	Kang Tok-su	89	Myongwol	Son Song-p'il
33	Wonbong	Yi Chun	90	Changsan	Cho Ch'il-song
34	Chijangsan	Kim Yong-cho	91	Majang	Kim Su-ui
35	Hwaebul	Yi Ch'un-ku	92	Gangnam	Chi Ch'ang-ik
36	Hyogsin	Kim Yong-t'ae	93	Yup'o	Kim Ki-ha
37	Taesongsan	Chon In-tok	94	Changhang	Yu Ch'un-ok
38	Sinri	Kim Chung-lin	95	Sangwon	Kim Ki-nam
39	Munsin	Yun Pyong-kwon	96	Posonggang	Kim Sang-lin
40	Saesallim	Kim Tong-nyon	97	P'yongsong	Han Chang-kun
41	Samma	Hong Si-kun	98	Tumu	Pak Chong-hyun
42	Unp'a	Ro Ik-hwa	99	Chungdok	Yang Hyong-sop
43	Sojang	Kang Sun-hui	100	Chigyong	Hwang In-sop
44	Pot'onggang	Pak Mun-ch'an	101	Samhwa	Cho Mi-ri
45	Kyonghung	Han An-su	102	Kuwol	Ch'oe Tong-hui
46	Pulungori	Yang Se-Kon	103	Hagsu	Tak Chong-suk
47	Moran	T'ae Pyong-yol	104	Onch'on	Sin Sang-Kyun
48	Chonsung	Nam Sun-hui	105	Sohwa	Han Ch'an-ok
49	Pip'a	Yi Kye-paek	106	Porim	Kim Yong-ch'an
50	Kinmaul	Ch'oe In-tok	107	Chungsan	Yi Hyong-su
51	Kumsu	Hong Pom-kil	108	P'ungjong	Pak Chong-su
52	Yonghung	Kim Song-yul	109	Sogda	Chu Ch'ang-Chun
53	Yongbuk	Chon Mun-sop	111	Yongok	Pak T'ae-kap
54	Anhak	O Sang-nok	112	Sichong	Han Yong-hye
55	Kobang	Yi Tan	114	Op'a	Kim Yong-ok

115	Unbong	Yim Nok-Chae
116	Hanch'on	No Chong-hui
117	Sugch'on	Kim Si-hak
118	Yongdok	Kim Ui-sun
119	Unchong	Kim Yong-su
120	Kump'ung	Han Sun-hui
121	Komhung	Pak Il-hwan
122	Mundok	Yi Ch'un-son
123	Ibsok	Kim Kum-ok
124	Yongo	Kim Tong-myong
126	Komungum	Kim Ho-kyong
127	Sinanju	Kim Ki-pom
128	Anju	Hyon Ung-sil
129	Sangso	Kwak Tae-sam
130	Yonggye	Chang Won-sun
131	Namhung	Ch'oe Han-chun
132	Songdo	Chu Kil-pon
133	Kaech'on	Mun Su-ok
134	Namchon	Yang In-ho
135	Sambong	Pak Yong-sop
136	Pobu	Yi Myo-nyo
137	Kunu	Yu Sang-kol
138	Choyang	Yun Ung-su
139	Yongjin	Ho Nam-ki
140	Yongwongu	Kim Yong-yon
141	Mugbang	Kim Pong-ul
142	Chunhyok	Chong To-son
143	Sunch'on	No Pok-hwa
144	Subok	Kim Chong-wan
145	Saedok	So Chae-hong
146	Kumsan	Kim Chong-sil
148	Yonbong	Chon Ung-su
149	Changson	Han Chong-ho
150	Puhung	Kim Che-min
151	Osa	Yi Chong-kun
152	Ch'onsong	Kim Nam-kyo
153	Kubong	Kim Chi-hyop
154	Chaedong	Kim Chong-suk
155	Chudok	Ch'oe Myong-kun
156	Songch'on	Yi Chong-u
157	Kunja	Kim Pong-chu
158	Sinsongch'on	Yi Yong-pu
159	Changlim	Pak Son-p'il
160	Togam	Yang In-kil
161	Hoech'ang	Won Chong-sam
162	Sungin	Chon Hui-chong
163	T'aegin	Kim Yong-t'aek
164	Sinyang	An Myong-ok
165	Kwanghung	Kim Ung-ch'ol
166	Yangdok	Yun Ki-chong
167	Unha	Kim Ok-ryon
168	Pubch'angg	Yi Chi-ch'an
169	Ogch'on	Yang Yong-kon
170	Songnam	Cho Chong-ch'ol
171	Sungri	Yi Won-kwan
172	Ch'angmal	O Yong-pang
173	Kongwon	So Myong-chun
174	Changsang	Kim Ch'ol-won
175	Ch'ongsong	Kong Chin-t'ae
176	Hyongbong	Kim Hak-pong
177	Chenam	Kim Kwang-Chin
178	Sungrisan	Sonu Ch'on-il
179	Maengsan	Pak Kil-yon
180	Nyongwon	Cho Myong-son
181	Taehung	Ch'oe Sang-uk
183	Nyonsang	Ch'oe Tok-sin
184	Songhan	Kim Kyong-suk
185	Machon	Song T'ae-yon
186	Ch'inson	Sonu Mun-ung
187	Kwanmun	Chu Song-il
188	Paegsa	Kwon Hyon-suk
189	Miruk	So Chin-sok
190	Minp'o	Yi Kum-nyo
191	P'ihyon	Chong In-chun
192	Yangch'aek	Yi Pyong-kuk
193	Paegma	Chong Song-nam
194	Yongch'on	Kim Hui-sam
196	Pugchung	Pak Myong-chun
197	Yongamp'o	Kim Kyong-su
198	Yomju	Kim Chong-hui
199	Tasa	Yi Song-ho
200	Oeha	Mun Song-sul
201	Yongagsan	Yi Man-t'ae
202	Ch'olsan	Kil Chun-sik
203	Yonsu	Ho Kuk-song
204	Tonglim	Chong Tae-ik
205	Singog	Kim Yong-sim
206	Kogunyong	Yo Yon-ku
207	Sonch'on	Kim Pyong-kil
208	Noha	Kang Pong-kyu
209	Soghwa	Yi Yong-su
210	Kwagsan	Chang Ki-yong
211	Anui	Yi Ha-sop
212	Chongju	Kim Ok-hyon
213	Wolyang	Hyon Chun-kuk
214	Ch'imhyang	Kim Song-kuk
215	Osan	Ch'oe Sun-ch'ol
216	Kohyon	Hong Wan-t'ae
217	Yongnam	Ki Kyong-yul
218	Unjon	Yang Wang-pok
219	Unam	Pang Ae-son
220	Kasan	Kim Yong-chun
221	Pagch'on	Kang Pong-ok
222	Maengjung	Yom Chae-man
223	Songsok	Kim Pong-mo
224	Nyongbyon	Yi Yong
225	P'alwon	Yi Myon-sang
226	Kujang	Paek Hak-lim
227	Yongdung	Han Kyu-chung
228	Yongmun	Kim Kun-su

229	Yongch'ol	Kil Ok-hyon
230	Sugu	Sin Kyong-sik
232	Pugjin	Yu Kye-chin
233	Songbong	Yim T'ae-yong
234	T'aech'on	Kim Pyong-yul
235	Hagbong	Sok Yun-ki
236	Sinbong	Yi O-song
237	Songan	Sonu Pyong-ku
239	Ch'ongnyon	Kim Chae-yon
240	Paegsok	Chang Ch'ang-mun
241	Panghyon	Ko Kum-sun
242	Unyang	Kim Chae-yong
243	Ch'onma	Chong Song-ok
244	Uiju	Hong Il-ch'on
245	Yonha	Kim Yu-p'ung
246	Toghyon	Han Ki-ch'ang
247	Sagju	Pak Song-sil
248	P'ungnyon	Yun In-hyon
249	Sup'ung	Han Ch'ang-kon
250	Namsa	Ch'oe Yun-to
251	Taegwan	Yi Ch'ang-son
252	Yangsan	Kim Sok-hyon
253	Ch'angsong	Kim Ui-suk
254	Tongch'ang	Kim Mun-kap
255	Pyogdong	Cho Sa-yong
256	Sorim	Ch'oe Hak-kun
257	Solmoru	Yi Tu-ik
259	Ch'up'yong	Kim Song-hun
260	Chonsin	Cho Yong-sik
261	Chonp'yong	An Hui-kon
262	Tongsin	Cho Kuk-yong
263	Yongrim	Kim Chae-yul
264	Hagmu	Kang Hui-yong
265	Chonch'on	Chong Ch'un-sil
266	Unsong	Kim Sun-ae
267	Songgan	Ch'oe Ung-nok
269	Songha	No Chong-hwan
270	Songwon	Pak Song-won
271	Kop'ung	Ch'oe Chae-u
272	Usi	Ch'oe Yong-lim
273	Ch'osan	Cho Sung-ho
274	Wiwon	O Song-yol
275	Yanggang	Han Song-yong
276	Kosan	Kim Kyong-ch'ang
277	Kangan	Yi To-won
278	Tunggong	Kim Un-ha
279	Sijung	Yi Nam-son
280	Soghyon	So Yun-sok
281	Namch'on	Pyon Yong-se
282	Ch'ungsong	Yang Ok-nyo
283	Oeryong	Yi Won-ok
284	Sinmun	Ko Ch'un-il
285	Yonju	Kim Son-t'aek
286	Changjasan	Pak Song-ok
287	Changgang	Hwang Chae-kyong
288	Oil	Ch'oe Yong-il
289	Nanglim	Kim Sun-yong
290	Hwap'yong	Yi Pong-kil
291	Chasong	Kim Wol-son
292	Chunggang	Yi Ch'un-song
293	Unch'on	Yu Sun-ae
294	Hagch'on	Han Sang-kyu
295	Anak	Kim Yong-ok
296	Kyongji	O Ch'un-sim
297	Taech'u	Yi In-pok
299	Samjigang	Ho Nam-sun
300	Changguk	Kim Won-tu
301	Pugji	Yang Ki-chin
302	Sinch'on	Han Tok-su
303	Saenal	Kim Ki-hwan
304	Yongdang	Kim Ch'ol-myong
305	Hwasan	Yu Chong-hyon
306	Samch'on	Yi Um-chon
307	Talch'on	Pang Hak-se
308	Unryul	Chong Ki-yong
309	Unryulkwangsan	Yi Cha-pang
310	Changryon	Paek Nam-il
311	Sindae	No Pyong-sik
312	Kwail	Kang Hyon-su
313	Songhwa	Kim Tong-won
314	Changyon	Sin Won-kyu
315	Nagyon	Yu Suk-kun
316	Yongyon	Chong Yon-hwa
317	Kumi	Yi Ho-rim
318	T'aet'an	Kim Song-hwa
319	Pop'yong	Chong Pong-hwa
320	Ongjin	Pak Kun-song
321	Namhae	Paek Pom-su
322	Samsan	Ch'oe Kye-son
323	Manjin	Chang Tong-sun
324	Handong	Chong Yang-sang
325	Kangryong	Ch'oe Yol-hui
326	Pup'o	No Mun-yol
327	Ssanggyo	Yi Mong-ho
328	Pyogsong	An Tal-su
329	Chugch'on	Ham Won-chang
330	Haeju	Mun Yong-sun
331	Ubp'a	Chon Yon-sik
332	Oggye	Kim Yong-son
333	Soae	Min Ung-sik
334	Taegok	Yi Hong-ku
335	Haghyon	Chon Chin-su
336	Ogdong	Song Sun-ch'ang
337	Sinwon	Chong Kyong-hui
338	Muhak	Kim Kap-sun
339	P'yongch'on	Yu Myong-hak
340	Sindap	Yi Sang-ik
341	Ch'ongdan	Kim Hu-pun
342	Sinsaeng	Kim Song-ae
344	Ch'ongjong	Yi Hyon-son

345	Ch'ont'ae	Yi Tok-chung
347	Yomjon	Yi Sun-ae
348	Yonan	Kim Sang-yon
349	Haewol	Yi Nak-pin
350	Paech'on	Yi Sok-jin
351	Chongch'on	Won Su-pok
352	Kumsong	Chon Pil-nyo
353	Kumgok	Pak Myong-pin
354	P'yonghwa	Chon Kum-son
355	Sariwon	Pak Ha-yong
356	Pugri	Kang Myong-ok
357	Unhadong	Paek Sol
358	Torim	Pak Ki-so
359	Sangmae	Kim Chong-suk
360	Taesong	Yi Ch'ang-kil
361	Kuch'on	Yi Chong-sun
362	Taeunsan	Yi Man-kol
363	Chongbangsan	An Hui-ch'an
365	Kkotp'in	Ch'oe Hyon-ki
366	Chondong	Yun Ae-sun
368	Ch'imch'on	Cho Hye-suk
369	Huggyo	Kang Song-kun
370	Sogsan	U Tal-je
371	Sindok	An Yon-suk
372	Yont'an	Ch'oe Chong-rim
373	Kumbong	Han Tal-son
374	Pongsan	Kwak Sun-tok
375	Ch'onggye	Kang Yong-kol
376	Chongbang	Kim Kuk-t'ae
377	Unp'a	Song Tong-sop
378	Kanganri	Han Ch'ong-song
379	Kwangmyong	Ch'oe Mun-son
380	Insan	Yi Um-chon
381	Taech'on	Kim Yong-un
382	Sohung	Yi Chin-kyu
383	Hwagok	Mun Ch'ang-kuk
384	Chajak	Ch'oe Song-hye
385	Suan	Kang Sok-chu
386	Namchong	Yi Kwang-u
387	Yonsan	Kim Yu-sun
388	Sinp'yong	Chong Ch'ang-ik
389	Mannyon	Kim Yong-ho
390	Kogsan	Han Yun-kil
391	P'yongam	Nam Ki-hwan
392	Singye	Kang Sok-sung
393	Ch'uch'on	Kim Pok-mun
394	Chongbong	Kim Hyong-chong
395	Masan	Kim Chin-hwa
396	P'yongsan	Pak Ch'ang-yong
397	Wahyon	Yi Su-chin
398	Ch'ongsu	Cho Sun-paek
399	Ch'onghak	O In-hyon
400	Kumch'on	Chang Ch'ol
401	Wonmyong	Chu Sung-nam
402	T'osan	Yi Yong-tong
403	Anbong	Chu To-il
405	Hwara	Kim Sun-ra
406	Ogp'yong	U Tu-t'ae
408	Munch'on	No Sa-pom
409	Segil	Yi Hyong-sik
410	Wau	Yi Ki-tok
411	Yangji	Kim Kwang-chu
412	Pongch'un	Nam Si-u
413	Chungch'ong	Kim U-chong
414	Changch'on	Hong Chong-ku
415	Pogmak	Chong Ho-kyun
416	Songhung	An T'an-sil
417	Ch'angjon	Chu Ui-yop
418	Paehwa	Yi Sun-kum
419	Anbyon	Kim Tu-nam
420	Solbong	Chong Ch'ol-su
421	Kosanup	Chong Sin-hyok
422	Pup'yong	Kim Sang-ho
423	Sinhyon	Han Hung-nam
424	Hyoja	Kim Kyong-ch'an
425	T'ongch'on	Yi Un-sun
426	Kuup	Kim T'aek-su
427	Kosong	Chang Song-t'aek
428	Onjong	Kwon Sun-ok
429	Wolbisan	Han Sang-nyo
430	Kumgang	Yu Ho-chun
431	Sogsa	Ch'oe Pok-yon
432	Chihyesan	Kim Yang-pu
433	Ch'angdo	Yi Chin-su
434	Hagbang	Ko Tae-pung
435	Kimhwa	Pak Sang-yun
436	Huiyang	Kim Pong-yul
437	Sindong	Cho Hui-won
438	Ch'olryong	An Pyong-mo
439	Sep'o	Chang Song-u
440	Chungp'yong	Yim Hyong-ku
441	Paegsan	Sin Tok-kun
442	Poggye	Kim Haeng-yon
443	P'yonggang	Chon Chae-son
444	Chogsan	Yi Kye-san
445	Naemun	Chong Tu-hwan
446	Ch'olwon	Sin In-ha
447	Anhyop	Chon Kyong-kun
448	Ich'on	Pak In-pin
449	Songbuk	Hong Ki-mun
450	P'angyo	Yi Yong-ho
451	Pobdong	Kwon I-sun
452	Komdok	Kim Che-tong
453	Kumgol	Chon Ha-ch'ol
454	Yongyang	Kim P'il-hwan
455	Kwangch'on	Cho Ch'ang-tok
456	Munam	Chong Mun-su
457	Tanch'on	Yu Hyong-num
458	Hanggu	Hwang Ha-chong
459	Sindanch'on	Yu Yong-sop

460	Chigjol	Kang Sung-yong	518	Paljon	Hong Tuk-yong
461	Ssangyong	Chong Ch'un-chong	519	Pujon	Yang Yong-kyok
462	Hoch'on	Yi Chong-ho	520	Changjin	An Sung-hak
463	Yongwon	Kwon Chong-hyop	521	Sasu	Kim Song-ch'ol
464	Sangnong	Cho Yun-hui	522	Pongdae	Kim Yong-ch'ae
465	Iwon	Kim Ch'ol-man	523	Chongp'yong	Yu Pyong-ok
466	Ch'aejong	Yi Yong-kyun	524	Yulsong	Yi Pong-won
467	Nahung	Sin Yong-tok	525	Sinsang	Pak Kyong-hwan
468	Pugch'ong	An Pyong-mu	526	Sondok	Kim Kil-yon
469	Ch'onghung	Yi Ch'ung-song	527	Kumya	Chong Mun-san
470	Sinbugch'ong	Pak Su-tong	528	Chungnam	Yun Myong-kun
471	Sinch'ang	Ch'oe Sun-t'ae	529	Chinhung	O Tu-ik
472	Togsong	Kim Won-kyun	530	Inhung	Yi Yon-su
473	Samgi	Han Man-hi	531	Pomp'o	So Tong-nak
474	Soghu	Yi Sung-ki	532	Yodok	Kim Sok-hyong
475	Yanghwa	Un Ch'ol	533	Kowon	Yi Pong-kyu
476	Ohang	Yi Won-su	534	Puraesan	Kim Chu-yong
477	Sinp'o	Yi Chong-kyun	535	Sudong	Sin Song-u
478	P'ungo	Yi Chae-hwan	536	Changdong	Cho Hum-ki
479	Unp'o	Hyon Ch'ol-kyu	538	Kunhwa	Son Pyong-tu
480	Sanyang	Hong Won-p'yo	539	Sinam	Kim Chong-on
482	Sojung	Ch'oe Ch'ang-hak	540	Ch'ongam	Ch'oe Man-hyon
483	Samho	Paek In-chun	541	Nagyang	Han Chong-hun
484	Yoho	Kwon Sang-ho	542	Namgang	Sin Ch'ang-yol
485	Soho	Kim Yun-sang	543	Ch'ongsong	Chi Yong-sop
486	Yujong	Kang Yun-kun	544	Namhyang	Kim Tong-han
487	Ch'ongi	Maeng T'ae-ho	545	Malum	Hyon Yong-hui
488	Hungdok	Sin Tae-hyon	546	Sunam	Pak Won-kuk
489	Hungso	Chi Ch'ang-se	547	Songp'yong	Yi Tong-su
490	Subyon	Cho Tae-hi	548	Sabong	Tong Sun-mo
491	Hojon	Kim Ch'ung-il	549	Kangdok	Cho T'ae-yong
492	Sap'o	Ch'oe Chong-yong	550	Nanam	Chon Myong-sim
493	Ch'anghung	Pak Pong-yong	551	P'unggok	Kim Tong-chol
494	Togsan	Hong Ch'un-sil	552	Namch'ongjin	Ch'oe Hyon-t'ae
495	Chongsong	Chong Mun-yong	553	Puyun	Kim Ch'un-kum
496	Huisang	Hong Yong-ok	554	Hagsong	Pang Ch'ol-san
497	P'yongsu	Chong Hui-ch'ol	555	T'anso	Chon Yong-hun
498	Hasinhung	Yi Ch'un-sim	557	Sinp'yongdong	Chang Tae-sik
499	Samil	Yu Kwi-chin	558	Yonho	Ch'oe Ung-su
500	Nammun	Ch'oe Chong-sun	559	Songam	An Nong-sik
501	Kumsa	Yi Ch'un-hwa	560	Anhwa	Kim I-ch'ang
502	Tonghungsan	Kim Yong-yon	561	Ch'onggyedong	Yi Sok
503	Sosang	Ch'oe Yong-hae	562	Kwanhae	Kim Ku-ch'ong
504	P'ungho	Yo Ch'un-sok	563	Kilju	Kim Chi-hun
505	Sounson	Ch'a Yong-p'yo	564	Yongbuk	Kim Won-chin
506	Kwangdok	Yi P'il-sang	565	Chunam	Ch'oe Sang-pyok
507	Sangjung	Yi Ul-sol	566	Ilsin	So Kum-ok
508	Tongbong	Yi Yong-ae	567	Wangjaesan	Nam T'ae-kuk
509	Hamju	Yi Kyong-son	568	Hwadae	Kim Se-yong
510	Kusang	So Kwang-hun	569	Pulro	Chon Yong-ch'un
511	Changhung	Han Tong-wan	570	Myongch'on	Kim Kuk-hun
512	Yonggwang	Kim Yong-ch'un	571	Koch'am	Kim Ch'ang-kyu
513	Sujon	U Tal-ho	572	Hwasong	Yi Kwi-rok
514	Tonghung	Cho Chong-kil	573	Kugdong	Nam Chong-ki
516	Sinhung	Kim T'ae-ok	574	Orang	Kim Sun-sil

575	Odaejin	Yi Ch'un-pok
576	Kyongsong	Sin Yon-ok
577	Hamyon	Pak Ch'ang-sik
578	Sungam	Ch'oe Chong-kun
579	Puryong	Pak Ch'ol-song
580	Sogmak	Kim Won-pok
581	Yonsa	Hwang Sun-myong
582	Musan	Ko Hak-chin
583	Kangson	Chon Sung-kuk
585	Hoeryong	Pak Yong-sun
586	Taedok	Ch'oe Ch'ang-sik
587	Yuson	Yi Ok-sun
588	Mangyang	Pyon Sung-u
589	Onsong	Chong Hae-son
590	Chuwon	Yi Won-ho
591	Chongsong	An Mun-hon
592	Saebyol	Kim Sung-chin
593	Kogonwon	Han Hae-tong
594	Yongbuggu	Kim Chae-hwan
596	Obong	Yi Chong-pom
597	Hagsong	Kim P'ung-ki
598	Sonbong	Chang Ch'un-ho
599	Tumangang	Yi Kil-song
600	Huch'ang	Yi Ki-hwa
601	Sinp'a	Kim Pun-ok
602	Samsu	Kim Yong-tuk
603	P'ungsan	U Tong-che
604	P'ungso	Kim Yong-hyok
605	Kabsan	Yu Ch'ang-won
607	Paegam	Yim Ho-kun
608	Yonam	Yo Pyong-nam
609	Unhung	Pak Sam
610	Oesang	Yi Pyong-uk
611	Hyet'an	Pak Chae-yon
612	Hyesan	Kim Ch'i-se
613	Hyemyong	Yi Yong-u
615	Yonbongdong	Chang In-suk
616	Ch'undong	Yim Tok-un
617	Poch'on	Kim Won-chon
618	Samjiyon	Hwang Sun-hui
619	Taehongdan	Pak Kun-su
620	Sungjon	Kim Yong-chon
621	Manwol	Kwon Yong-ok
622	T'ongil	Yi In-ho
623	Sonjuk	Pak Chung-kuk
624	Kaep'ung	Kim Yong-sun
625	Yongsan	Kwon Hui-kyong
626	Haeson	Kim Tae-kyom
628	Woljong	Kim Kyong-chun
629	Changp'ung	Yi Ha-il
630	Chaha	Kim Ki-son
631	Taedogsan	Yi Kyong-suk
632	Hup'o	Han Yun-ch'ang
634	Yogjondong	Kim Chong-kwan
635	Sanqdaedu	Ho Pyong-t'aek
636	Konguk	Pae Un-yong
637	Waudo	Pyon Ch'ang-pok
638	Yongjing	Chang T'ae-pong
639	Saegil	Pak Sung-il
640	Taedae	Kim Yong-sam
641	Kiyang	Yang Myong-suk
642	Sohak	Yi Sung-hun
643	Ch'ongsan	Kim Yong-suk
644	Toghung	Chong Tu-ch'an
645	Chamjin	Yi Chong-sun
646	Ponghwadong	Ch'oe Sang-yun
647	Talma	Pang Yong-tok
648	Wonjong	Yu Hyon-kyu
649	Bosan	Chang In-sok
650	P'ogu	Chong Yong-kil
652	Muhagsan	Yi Tuk-sil
653	Yonggang	Yom Ki-sun
654	Ogdo	Yim Ki-hwan
655	Hyangsan	Chong Yon-uk

CSO: 4110/038

PAPERS MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAGAZINE

SK301050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the mass politico-theoretical magazine SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 1, 1936.

Noting that the glorious new-type chuche revolutionary publications in our country were originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, NODONG SINMUN says:

From the first days of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attached a weighty significance to the organizing and propagandizing role of publications in arming the masses with the progressive idea and rallying them in revolutionary organisations and energetically organised and led the revolutionary press.

He published and distributed the first revolutionary paper SAENAL in our country and many other newspapers, magazines, booklets, propaganda literature, appeals and leaflets and thus ushered in a new epoch in the development of the revolutionary publications.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was a revolutionary publication of chuche which was personally founded and guided by the great leader Cormade Kim Il-song; it holds a special place in the history of the Korean people and in the history of the revolutionary publications.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN held aloft the revolutionary pen in the whole course of its publication with its basic mission to firmly unite the anti-Japanese masses of all strata and rouse them in the front of national liberation under the banner of the 10-point programme of the [word indistinct] clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Monthly SAMIL WOLGAN made an undying contribution to more fully ensuring the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the Korean revolution as a whole and to expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN had creditably played its organising and propagandizing role in realising the unity of the whole nation centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and leading the Korean revolution as a whole to a new upsurge.

The monthly is of weighty significance in the history of publication as it played a key role in establishing the shining tradition of the press of our party.

Thanks to the shining tradition of the revolutionary publications including the monthly SAMIL WOLGAN, the party's press could eliminate the squalid aftermath of the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists to obliterate national culture and make a fast progress after the liberation of the country.

Basing himself on the revolutionary traditions which he personally provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese bloody battle, he successfully accomplished the historical cause of founding and developing the party's publications of a new type in keeping with the building of a new democratic Korea.

Thanks to the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il our party's press has firmly defended and adhered to the precious tradition of the revolutionary press established by the great leader, and entered a new period of its development.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified the militant function and role of the press as a sharp ideological weapon in the hands of the party and a powerful means of propaganda and agitation educating, organising and mobilizing the masses, the basic mission and tasks of our party's press whose revolutionary duty is to actively contribute to accomplishing the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, and the principle of chuche.

With his extraordinary wisdom and indefatigable energies dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught in details the content and form of the edition of our party's press including the organ of the party, the seed, theme and idea of the articles and its scale and method of composition and guided it and thereby brought a revolutionary turn in all fields of the press.

/6662
CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING--A plenary meeting of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee was held on 24-25 November in Pyongyang. Participating in the plenary meeting were members of the Political Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; members of the party's Central Committee; chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and county party committees; and central and local functionaries in charge of external work sectors. The plenary meeting discussed issues designed to strengthen international solidarity by actively conducting external activities. Kim Yong-chun, member of the Political Committee and vice chairman of the party's Central Committee, made a report. The report was followed by a debate. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/035

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF TROOPS TO NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] At present, in the northern region of the republic, a strong national construction work is being launched in order to accomplish the grand objective of economic construction that was proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party (KWP).

In this peaceful construction work, soldiers of the Korean People's Army are rendering distinguished services.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who are endlessly faithful to the party and revolution, have given a high priorty to the revolutionary spirit of single-handed liberation, and the fight against hardships. For example, they have recently built a 20-ri breakwater and have superbly built up the Nampo floodgate in a short period of time with our own technology and our own materials.

This is an especially noteworthy event in the history of the Korean people's construction of socialism, as well as a shining victory that fully displays the determined Korean power and spirit.

In the construction of the Nampo floodgate, which is a creative monument over the long span of history, the Korean People's Army has vividly displayed mass heroism and devotion as an earnest army of the people.

The entire Korean people regard the dependable Korean People's Army as a jewel of great dignity and pride not only for national defense, but also for national construction.

The noble spirit of revolution, and the accomplishments that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army have displayed in their great achievements of the sacred tasks to improve their country while working to maintain peace and safety will shine forever in the history of the nation.

Today, the construction of socialism in Korea has risen to a higher status under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We are confronted with a grand task wherein we must quickly advance the overall national economy of the people by accelerating completion of major construction works, and by quickly attaining the 10 objectives of the socialists' economic construction proposed by the party.

This is a worthwile task that not only reinforces the technical foundation of socialism in Korea, but strengthens national peace and security, and provides happiness and prosperity now and for future generations.

Today, with a new faith and spirit all the Korean people have united to realize with vigor this honorable task under the slogan of "Let's step up the great march of the 1980's as we have done for the construction of the Nampo floodgate!"

In step with such an all-people's great march movement, the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army, along with combined forces of the Korean People's Army, took important measures enabling the Korean People's garrison to join the peaceful construction of the nation.

Although the situation on the Korean Peninsula is quite tense, divisions, brigades and the garrisons of the Korean People's Army under the direction of its supreme headquarters are now leaving their post in massive numbers to move into major front lines of socialist economic construction.

There is a wild enthusiasm from the entire populace as they welcome the 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army moving into the peaceful construction zone, and the rural residents in the areas of the truceline, such as in Kangwon Province, treat the passing soliders like their own family.

Even on the frontlines of peaceful construction, the soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who have always devoted themselves to the party and the revolution, are now determined further to wield their spirit and the dignity of the heroic Korean People's Army, just as they have done for the construction of the Nampo floodgate, with a fighting spirit.

This action, taken by the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army, is another indication of its will to maintain the Korean people's peace-loving ideology, and their best efforts to alleviate the tension and to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula this year, which is the "Year of International Peace."

We had originally planned to reduce drastically the numbers of the Korean People's Army, and to turn them toward national economic construction if we could see a slight sign of relief of tension in Korea through progress in a military conference that we had proposed in good faith. But since the U.S. and South Korean authorities have not yet positively responded, we have no choice but to have the soldiers of the Korean People's Army join the peaceful construction of the nation while keeping them in military uniform.

Undoubtedly, there would have been an epoch-making opportunity to provide for a solid pace and safety on the Korean Peninsula if the U.S. and South Korean authorities had sincerely responded to the proposal fo a military conference to relieve tension and maintain peace in Korea.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must understand the real intention of our government and people who want peace, and they must come out to talk and take action to alleviate the tension rather than just sitting here singing loudly about the "threats to invade the South."

At a time when the huge force of our army is moving into peaceful construction, the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army declares that it will be ready for more progressive measures to keep peace in Korea if the U.S. and South Korean authorities will take either a similar peaceful measure, or some sore of measure to alleviate the tension in Korea.

If both North and South Koreans repeat and extend such peaceful measures, our understanding and trust will deepen through this process, while the tension will be relieved and peace kept on the Korean Peninsula, leading gradually toward the door of peaceful unification.

We believe this is absolutely in accordance with the desire and anticipation of the entire Korean people, who hope for peace and a peaceful unification of Korea, and of the whole world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must not take advantage of the time in which the huge force of the Korean People's Army is being mobilized into peaceful construction.

The supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army is confident that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the forces of the Korean People's garrison will gloriously carry out their honorable duties in the socialists' construction battle to advance prosperity of the nation and happiness of the people.

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N.KOREA/ECONOMY

WPK MESSAGE GREETS MINING INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

SK281254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] An on-the-spot report meeting was held on 25 November to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, and functionaries concerned attended the meeting together with the employees of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

At the meeting, Comrade Hong Si-hak conveyed the congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the scientists, technicians, workers, and office employees of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

The message noted that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Central Institute of Mining Industry, the WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to all scientists, technicians, workers, and office employees who attained great successes in scientific research work which will develop the nation's mining industry, upholding the party's policy.

The message stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply understanding the important role of science and technology in the development of the mining industry, established the Central Institute of Mining Industry under difficult conditions after the national liberation and clearly elucidated the direction and methods of research work, thus providing for all working conditions.

The message noted that the Central Institute of Mining Industry has excellently fulfilled the assigned revolutionary missions over the past 40 years under the wise leadership of the party and has attained a number of successes in scientific research which have been of great significance to the national economy.

The message also stated that the Central Institute of Mining Industry timely resolved the scientific and technological problems arising in restoring the mines that were destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and in developing new mines by upholding the lines for building the new fatherland put forth by the party after the liberation. During the fierce fatherland liberation war period, the institute ceaselessly carried out scientific research work for wartime ore production and for the postwar restoration of mines by overcoming various difficulties, and trained a number of mining technicians and skilled workers.

The message noted that after the war, the institute contributed to meeting the increasing demand for ore in the national economy and to strengthening the self-reliance of industry by thoroughly establishing chuche in scientific research work and by successfully resolving the scientific and technological problems in developing and expanding mines and in normalizing production.

The message noted the fact that the research group at the Central Institute of Mining Industry has made a contribution to freeing the miners from hard labor by studying and completing such things as drilling, loading, and transporting means suitable to the constitutional character of the Korean people by upholding the party's policy of technical revolution; to increasing ore production throughout the country; and to laying the stepping stone for the attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of ferrous metal.

The message noted that the WPK Central Committee highly appreciates the accomplishment of the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers at the Central Institute of Mining Industry, who, with a high degree of loyalty to the party and leader, have made a great contribution to developing the nation's science and technology and to the development of mining industry by putting out a large number of valuable scientific and technological successes through their energetic research activities.

The message noted that the WPK Central Committee is firmly convinced that all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers at the Central Institute of Mining Industry will attain still great successes in their scientific research work for the development of mining by fully displaying their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom under the leadership of the party and leader.

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CSO: 4110/035

KPA SOLDIERS BUILDING INTERNATIONAL CINEMA HOUSE

SK271100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A modern international cinema house is now under construction in Pyongyang for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Rising in the recreation ground of Yanggak islet in the river Taedong flowing through the capital, the cinema house will have a peculiar architectural shape to match the superb surrounding scenery.

The total floor space of the building is nearly 40,000 square metres, some 10,000 square metres bigger than that of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The cinema house will be built in such a way as to serve all purposes of an international film festival.

It will have a 2,000 seat amphi-cinema in the centre of the 3-6 storied building, flanked by five cinema halls from 50 to 600 seats.

Wide screen and three-dimensional films and operas, dramas and other art performances may be presented at the amphi-cinema.

The small cinema halls will take diverse shapes such as sexangle, amphi and semi-amphi where small and wide screen and three-dimensional films will be shown.

The cinema house will also house a video-recording room, simultaneous translation room, sub-title typewriting room, international post and telecommunication rooms, press centre, jury rooms and a film fair.

The construction of the cinema house is undertaken by soldiers of the Korean People's Army participating in the peaceful construction.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LAO PARTY LEADERS

SK011044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on December 1 to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the LPDR founding.

The message says:

Since the founding of the People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people have made a big progress in building the national economy and national culture, carrying out socialist reforms and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

The Fourth Congress of the LPRP held some time ago summed up successes already registered in the revolution and construction and set forth fresher prospective goals for the Lao people.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Lao people in the building of the foundations of socialism and heartily wish you and your people greater victory in the future struggle to implement the decisions of the fourth congress of your party and carry out the Second Five-Year Plan.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism will grow stronger and develop.

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CSO: 4100/064

O KUK-YOL ATTENDS CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY MEETING

SK010519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held Sunday at the February 8 House of Culture on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, and officials concerned and soldiers.

Invited to the meeting were Danilo Sotolongo Hernandez, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy here.

Colonel General of the KPA Yi Pyong-uk spoke first at the meeting.

Recalling that the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces have covered a proud road of victory after announcing their birth in the flames of the hard-fought revolutionary struggle, he said:

Today the people and soldiers of Cuba under the leadership of respected Comrade Fidel Castro are effecting a great upswing in all domains, and resolutely repulsing the repeated aggressive and subversive acts and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, keeping hold on production and national defence alike, along the road indicated by the 3d Congress of the Communist Party.

He emphasized that the Korean people and People's Army soldiers extend full support and solidarity to the Cuban people in their just struggle to smash the anti-Cuban moves of the U.S. imperialists and force the U.S. troops out of Guantanamo.

The next speaker was Andres Morales Machado, military attache of the Cuban Embassy here.

He said the meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme commander, clearly showed the staunch will of the peoples and armies of the two countries to achieve unity in the course of the struggle against imperialism and accomplish the cause of socialism on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We express unconditional support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed.

Today South Korea has turned into a complete military colony of U.S. imperialism where the danger of a new war is increasing still further, he said, and declared:

We highly estimate all the initaitives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing the tensions and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

He denounced the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to abuse the 1988 Olympic Games for a permanent split of Korea.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz declared that Cuba would make all efforts to defend the legitimate rights of the entire Korean people to have the Olympics cohosted in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity, he said.

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CSO: 4100/064

MPRP APPROVES OF RESULTS OF BATMONH VISIT TO DPRK

SK290500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party discussed the results of an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, according to a MONTSAME report on November 27.

The decision adopted at the meeting pointed out that the visit was an event of weighty importance in further developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Conversations and talks which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradeship demonstrated that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were identical in their views and stand toward the bilateral and multilateral issues of the socialist countries and towards key international issues, the decision said.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK signed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and Comrade Kim Il-song during the visit, the decision stated, has laid a legal foundation at a new stage in the qualitative development and expansion of the relations between the two countries and is characterised by an important document which accords with the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion among socialist countries and deepening the cooperation among them and consolidating peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Noting that the meetings and talks in Pyongyang contributed to further strengthening the unity and solidarity among the socialist states, the decision fully and completely approved of the results of the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of the MPR to the DPRK and of its conversations and talks with the leaders of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS MPR'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK261010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Wednesday dedicate signed articles to the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The founding of the Mongolian People's Republic was a turn in the history of the fraternal Mongolian people, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

Over the past more than 60 years since the proclamation of the republic, a great social change has been made in Mongolia.

The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in May last has opened a bright prospect to acceleration the socio-economic development of the country, lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism, further improve the wellbeing of the people and convert the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The Mongolian Party and Government are actively striving for the defence of peace and security in Asian and Pacific region against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and for the conversion of Asia into a zone of peace, good neighbourhood and cooperation.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the fraternal Mongolian people in their socialist construction.

The recent Korean visit by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, marked a new milestone in developing and strengthening on to higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Korean people will as ever fight, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Mongolian people in the sacred struggle against imperialism and for peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

They sincerely wish the Mongolian people greater successes in their future struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 19th party congress and for socialism and communism, closely rallied behind the party headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

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CSO: 4100/064

DAILIES MARK PDRY NATIONAL DAY

SK301032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday dedicate signed articles to the 19th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Noting that the independence of the country was an epochal event which brought about a radical change in the socio-political life of the people of Democratic Yemen, NODONG SINMUN says:

Since the independence the Democratic Yemeni people have advanced along the road of building a new life and registered great successes in all political, economic and cultural fields.

The Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are actively supporting the liberation struggle of all the oppressed people against imperialism and colonialism and striving to develop friendly relations with socialist and progressive countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own achievements made by the Democratic Yemeni people in the building of a new society under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party and wish them greater successes in their advance along already chosen road of socialism.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Korea and Democratic Yemen have constantly strengthened and developed and they will bear better fruit in the future.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, on 24 November met and had a conversation with Son Chhum, new Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the DPRK, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION TO CUBA--Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang Wednesday by air for a visit to Cuba. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy here Danilo Sotolongo Hernandez and Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 26 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATIONS TO EAST EUROPE, USSR--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A Korean light industry delegation headed by Yi Kil-tu, vice-chairman of the commission of chemical and light industry, to visit the German Democratic Republic, a delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Asia and Africa headed by its vice-chairman Yi Song-ho to visit Czechoslovakia, and a Korean delegation of literature publishing workers headed by Chong So-chon, director of the literature and art publishing house, to visit the Soviet Union, left here on November 26. The delegation of the textile and light industrial workers trade union to the Soviet Union, the delegation of the firm of the New Abbey Publications, London, left for home on November 25 and the professor of the Stockholm University, Sweden, and his party on the 26th. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION TO PRC--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A government cultural delegation of our country headed by vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han left here for China on November 27. The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea which had visited Laos, the delegation of them which had visited Guinea-Bissau, the government trade delegation which had visited Hungary, the delegation of MINJU CHOSON which had visited the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, and the Pyongyang Municipal Trade Union delegation which had visited Hungary, returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

KULLOJA DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of KULLOJA headed by its deputy editor Yi Chong-nam and a delegation of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by its director Yi Tong-kwan left Pyongyang Saturday to visit the Soviet Union. The Korean team returned home Friday after participating in the world weightlifting championships held in Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

HONECKER, HUSAK LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG--On 27 November, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, and Vaclav Herman, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, attended this occasion. At the meeting, the ambassadors conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter jointly signed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR president. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song talked with the ambassadors. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK]--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman to our country on November 27. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was on hand. On the occasion the ambassadors conveyed a personal letter in joint name of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassadors. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

MAURITANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 26 sent a message of greetings to Maayouya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the national independence of the Mauritanian people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mauritania will further develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the president and the Mauritanian people great successes in their efforts to build a new prosperous society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

GREETINGS TO NETHERLANDS CP--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Netherlands on November 25. The message expressed the conviction that the 30th Congress of the CPN will mark an important occasion in the activity of the party to defend peace in Europe and the world, ensure the democratic rights and vital interests of the working masses and achieve the strengthening and development of the party and the unity of the progressive forces. It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Netherlands will continue to develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 27 to Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of th4 42nd anniversary of the liberation and victory of the people's revolution in Albania. The message says: The Albanian people have achieved great successes in their work to develop the economy and culture and built a new life over the past 42 years since the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the Albanian people in the building of a new society. Believing that the friendly relations existing between the two countries will continue to develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the endeavours to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, on November 26 on the occasion of the "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people." The message says: Under the leadership of the PLO the Palestinian people have waged a protracted, arduous struggle to gain their legitimate national rights including the right to retake their country and return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state resolutely opposing the imperialists' and Zionists' moves of aggression and suppression. Their just cause enjoys the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people. The Korean people are always standing firm on the side of the Palestinian people against the imperialists and the Zionists and will extend full support and firm solidarity for their struggle in the future, too. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

NEW ENVOY TO SINGAPORE--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--Kang Chang-yol, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Singapore, presented his credentials to Singapore President Wee Kim Wee on November 24. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President Wee Kim Wee. President Wee Kim Wee expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his sincere warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said a success had been made recently in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and hoped for its future development and strengthening in the future, too. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CUBAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held at Kim Il-song Military University on November 27 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. Military attache of the Cuban Embassy Andres Morales Machado and embassy officials were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged there. Earlier, a similar meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A press conference was called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on November 27. Soviet Ambassador N. Shubnikov spoke there. Noting that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently made public an appeal to parliaments and peoples of all countries of the world, he referred to the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to ensure world peace and security and remove the danger of a nuclear war. The appeal is indicative of the consistency of the Leninist foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State and of their responsibility for the destiny of mankind, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

BENIN NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 28 to Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the 11th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Benin. The message says: The Benin people have registered a great success in their efforts to achieve national unity and political stability and build a new life along the road of socialist development under your correct leadership since the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Benin. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Benin people and extend firm solidarity with you in your struggle to build a prosperous new Benin and realize the complet liberation of Africa. Convinced that friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples would further consolidate and develop in the futre, I take this opportunity to heartily wish your excellency and your people greater successes in the work to carry out the decisions of the second congress of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland hosted a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on November 28 for the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Miodrag Bogicevic.

Present were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member, and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned. Yu Ho-chun and Nenad Bucin made speeches. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--An agreement on forming an inter-governmental joint economic committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare on November 18. It was to implement the general agreement on cooperation in economy, science and technology and culture between the DPRK and Zimbabwe which was signed in Pyongyang on October 12, 1980. The agreement was signed by Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Chun-ok and Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of Zimbabwe Moton Malianga. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-USSR BOOK DISTRIBUTION PROTOCOL--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--A 1986-1987 protocol on cooperation in the book publication and distribution was signed in Pyongyang on November 29 between the Publication Guidance Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade. It was signed by Deputy Director of the Korean Publication Guidance Bureau Kim Kwan-hui and Vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade Vasily Slastyonenko. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

WPK CONGRATULATES ALBANIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 12 sent a message to Comrade Ramiz Alia, congratulating him on his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania at the 9th congress of the party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CAR PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 29 snet a message of greeting to Andre Kolingba, president and head of state and government, of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of its proclamation. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message sincerely wished President Andre Kolingba and the Central African people greater successes in their efforts for the country's prosperity and democratic government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CAR PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on the 28th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic. Noting that the Central African people are now registering successes in the struggle for the realization of the country's stability and national unity and for the reconstruction of the economy and in national education under the leadership of President Andre Colingba, overcoming difficulties lying in the road of advance, the paper says: The friendship between Korea and Central Africa has further deepened through meetings between President Kim Il-song and President Andre Kolingba on two occasions. The Korean people will further develop friendly relations with the Central African people in the struggle to build a new independent world free from all kinds of domination and subjection from outside forces. The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Central African people in the endeavours for the building of a new life and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK] /6662

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